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THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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PRICE .... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SUMMER CLOTHING for the District Police for a period of three years, to commence from date of contract.

Further information may be had and samples seen at the Undersigned's Office, where sealed Tenders will be received up to the 15th Proximo.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 20th October, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY give Notice that from the 25th instant till the 25th November next, any Dogs found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the Houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th October, 1892.

TO LET. a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
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PUBLISHERS:—"PIONEER PRESS," Allahabad.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the NOTIFICATION, dated 14th October, 1892. Notice is hereby given that the measurement of the articles "BRAN in BAGS" and "CASTOR SEED" will be resumed in the Godowns of Messrs Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, on THURSDAY, 27th instant, at 11 A. M.

By Order of the Committee,
J. L. SYMONS,
Chairman.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 25th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Subscribed Capital 10 lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED	„ 3,70,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 5,55,867

A BRANCH of this BANK will be OPENED in Esplanade Road, on the premises recently vacated by Messrs. BOLTON and COMPANY, on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

Mr. F. D. Stranack, late of the Bank of Bombay, has been APPOINTED MANAGER of the Branch.

By order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Head Office, Madras, 15th October, 1892.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE PLOTS of LAND FOR SALE, on Warden Road, facing the Sea, at some distance from the Mahaluxmee Battery. Apply to

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Eliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent premature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

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UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
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N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

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One	Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two	„	Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three	„	do.	„ 36	„
Five	„	do.	„ 40	„
Five	„	Special do.	„ 42	„

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One	Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three	„	„ 30	„

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

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12 Months	4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months	4 „ „
3 Months	3 „ „

For shorter periods, terms on application.

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NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
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CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves	Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital	„ 1,09,38,688

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SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged, awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 „ „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

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THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„	„	100
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☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

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PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

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Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed	£8,486,434
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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
„	1880	£833,078
„	1885	£966,107
„	1891	£1,607,030

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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

A 5-LB. TIN FINEST ORANGE PEKOE TEA
FREE FOR V. P. P.
To any Address in India or Burma.—Rs. 5-8.
THE HERBERTPORE TEA ESTATE,
Rambagh, P. O.,
Via Saharanpore.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK
SEE WORD
"VICTORIA"
LONDON-PLYMOUTH
On Packet, Box and Tablet.

BROWN
WHITE
HONEY.

WINDSOR,
W[illegible]
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UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA, AND SEE
The WORD on the Packet or Box.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,038½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,025
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	11,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980 205
Apollo	750	00ŀ'2	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	00Ɩ'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	125
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	175
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	950
French	300	500	all	100	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	520 137½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515 525
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	515 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	96½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	500
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	320
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	622½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1[illegible]	126½xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,095

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	502½xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	790		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Chun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	735xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	666
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	402½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	605	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
ahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,585
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	141½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650 w.d.
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,350
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	410
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	540
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	380
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	640

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	260 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
adham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	89
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,275
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1085
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	[illegible]
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct,	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
riental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
illips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-8	
China Leaf	"	25-3	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-8	"
Do. do. new	"	24-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-4	
Bombay do.	"	25-2	
English Sovereigns	"	15-12	
Do. Drazons	"	15-11	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	225	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223	"
Five-Francs	"	319	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Concert, 9 p.m.
Concert at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba.
Grant Buildings, Children's Entertainment, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Towy (bq), from Mauritius. Yesterday :—Lawada (s), from Rangoon.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c.

A MISSING LAD.—A Mahomedan lad, named Ismail Adulla, aged about 11 years, left his father's house, at Chukla, to go to school on Tuesday, about noon, and has not since returned.

CONCERT AT COLABA.—A concert, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Church of Colaba, will be held this evening. A long and attractive programme has been got up for the occasion, and it is trusted that it will receive the support of a large audience.

THE STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—The female operatives of the reeling department at the New Great Eastern Mills, who stopped work and demanded their former wages, still hold out. The agents have not complied with their request, and no amicable settlement has yet been arrived at. The police have made arrangements to prevent any breach of peace taking place.

THEFT FROM A POLICE CONSTABLE'S HOUSE.—Raza Mohamed Hussain, Police Constable in the Bombay Reserve Force, residing at the Police Lines, at the back of the Byculla Police Office, has lodged a complaint that someone entered his room on Monday midnight, by opening the lock of his door by means of a duplicate key, and purloined silver ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 40, from a box.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

The Watch Parade	March	O. Stella.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Amour	O. Stella.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Blanquette.
Galop	Von Haus zu Haus	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"DON'T LET THAT PAINTER GO."—Three Mahomedans named Hybutty Rajoo, Shaik Adam, and Abdulla Ahmed, while sitting on a stage and painting the stern of the s. s. Bendonow, lying in the Merewether Dry Dock, on Tuesday afternoon, accidentally fell into the dock, from a height of about ten feet, the rope which suspended the stage having broken. Hybutty, who was injured, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained, whilst the others only sustained some slight injury.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which Ramdass Huri charged Kallianjee Liladhur with perjury, came on for further hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The accused had given evidence before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate against Ramdass, who was charged with defaming Goolalbai, a woman. The case has been dismissed by Mr. Dustoor, who characterised Kalliandas' evidence as a fabrication. Mr. Cooper, after hearing the evidence in the case committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Inspector Nelmes yesterday charged, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Malea Jamu, a notorious character, who had four previous convictions, with the theft of a blanket, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of one Rama Seewa, living at Khetwady 10th Lane, and also of a brass lamp belonging to Narayen Bhicajee, residing at Duncan Road. The accused used to go to the shop of the second complainant, and some twelve days back he went there as usual, purloined the lamp and pawned it with a Marwaree for thirteen annas. On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, the accused went to Rama's room and made off with the blanket, which was hanging on the verandah. The complainant pursued and arrested the accused, and handed him over to the police, when he admitted having stolen the blanket and also the lamp. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour in each case, making an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Govind Sonar appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Pudmin, a fisherwoman, residing at Worlee. Mr. Dharyavan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sorabji Bejonji, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Dharyarau for the prosecution stated the facts of the case as follows—that Pudmin resided in the village of Worlee, there was some quarrel between the accused and his party, and the complainant, owing to a bhajan party (Morlee Bhajan), and that the accused made an offer of marriage to the complainant, which she refused, whereupon the accused and some of his friends assaulted her on the night of the 27th ultimo, while returning home from the fish market, and that the accused knocked her down, sat on her chest, and maltreated her. In Mr. Sorabji's cross-examination the prosecutrix admitted that there was merely a quarrel between the accused and herself owing to the Morlee Bhajan. On Sunday prior to the alleged assault, her young brother went to the accused's Bhajan party, and on returning home complained to her sister that the accused and his friends defamed her by calling her a theatrical woman. Enraged at this she in company with her aunt went to the house of the accused and there stopped him. The police havaldar, who was called in as a witness, stated that the accused had first made a complaint to him of being assaulted by the fisherwoman, and that after some time the prosecutrix lodged her complaint, but there was no truth in that. His Worship, after going through the evidence observed that the complainant could not prove her case against the accused. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour in the Nagpore District :—

Wednesday, November 2—Leave Poona at 3-10 a.m., by mail, arrive Dhond Junction (47 miles) at 4-40 a.m.; and leave Dhond Junction, at 5 a.m., by mixed.

Thursday, November 3—Arrive Munmar (146 miles); at 3 p.m., by mixed, leave Munmar at 3-42 p.m., by passenger; arrive Bhusawal (114 miles) at 7-55 p.m., and leave Bhusawal at 8-15 p.m., by mail.

Friday, November 4—Arrive Nagpur (244 miles) at 6-45 a.m., visit Sitabaldi, attack on Fort ; proceed to Kamptee during the day and arrive Kamptee (9 miles) in the afternoon.

Saturday, November 5—Halt.

Sunday, November 6—Leave Kamptee at 7-49 a.m., by mail, and arrive Raipur (179 miles) at 4-5 p.m.

Monday, November 7—Leave Raipur at 4-5 p.m., by mail ; arrive Bilaspur Junction (68 miles) at 6-49 p.m. and leave Bilaspur Junction at 7-24 p.m., by mail.

Tuesday, November 8—Arrive at Jharsuguda (127 miles) at 1-47 a.m., by mail.

Arrangements for visiting the Sambalpur Cantonment and the return journey to Poona will be made hereafter.

MAIL BAG ROBBERY AT HOOGHLY.

THE Hooghly correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, writing on the 22nd instant, says :—A most determined attempt was made a couple of days ago to rob the Chinsura Post Office mail bags. Some low class Mussulmans hid behind some trees on the way to the Hoogly Station at night. It was nearly 10 p. m., when the runner was going along with his mace and bag to catch the mail. The ruffians asked him to give up his bag and baggage. He refused to do this, and was assaulted and beaten severely. His mace was broken, the mail bag was taken from him, and some of the letters torn up. Not finding anything of value they threw the bag down and took to their heels. Three of these men have been arrested. They are all peons attached to the Hooghly Imambara. Their arrest has consequently created great sensation in the town.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Thursday, October 27.
Vigil of St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Friday, October 28.
St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
St. Simon and St. Jude.
Eve. 8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. (Choral.)

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (COLABA),
AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.
Friday, October 28.
St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles and Martyrs-
Holy Communion at 7 a.m.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Mr. Assur Veerjee presiding, when the following report of the directors and the audited statement of accounts made up to 30th September, 1892, was adopted :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their second report, together with the audited statement of accounts made up to 30th September, 1892. The total number of bales pressed by the company during the year under review is 10,512, and the net earnings, as will be seen from the accounts, amount to Rs. 10,708-9-9, which sum your directors recommend for distribution as follows :—To pay a dividend on 150 shares at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, being 12 per cent. per annum, Rs. 9,000 ; to write off preliminary expenses, Rs. 704-5 ; bonus to company's employes Rs. 300 ; to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 704-4-9 ; total Rs. 10,708-9-9. Taking into consideration the many difficulties that have generally to be contended with, in the commencement on the one hand, and the short cotton crop on the other, the above result will be considered satisfactory. With a view to increase the sphere of the Company's business your directors resolved to add ginning machinery also, which, it is expected, will be ready for work just at the time when the new cotton will arrive, and as there is at the same time the prospect of a large cotton crop this season your directors anticipate a much better result next year. Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwalla, having resigned his seat on the board, your directors have appointed Mr. Narayan Vishram in his place, and you will have to confirm his nomination. You are aware that two auditors had been appointed to examine the company's accounts : one of them, Mr. Dadabhoy Edeljee Pavri, declined to act in that capacity, and the accounts have therefore been examined by the other auditor, Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner, alone. Your press building and machinery have been insured for Rs. 60,000. In compliance with clause 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Nundjee Damodar retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election under clause 91. You will be requested to appoint an auditor and also to fix his remuneration.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted :—(1) That a dividend of Rs. 60 per share, being 12 per cent. per annum, is hereby declared and the same be made payable on and after the 8th, November, 1892 ; (2) that the nomination of Mr. Narayen Vishram as a director in the place of Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Batliwalla, resigned, be and is hereby confirmed ; (3) that Mr. Nundjee Damodar, one of the directors who retires by rotation, be and is hereby re-appointed a director ; (4) that Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner be and is hereby appointed an auditor of the company for the current year, and that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 75 per annum. With the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting came to a termination.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, when the following report of the directors was adopted :—Your directors have on the present occasion to congratulate you on the exceptionally good profit made by the Company during a period which was generally very unfavourable to trade. They have much pleasure to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ended respectively on the 31st December, 1891, and 30th June 1892. The profits for the first half year ended 31st December, 1891, including Rs. 2,770-13-3, balance brought forward from the previous half year's account, was Government Rs. 53,144-10-9; the profits of the second half-year ended 30th June, 1892, Government Rs. 58,282-13-6 ; total Rs. 1,11,427-8-3. From which your directors declared a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1891, on the 700 shares of the Company at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, which absorbed Government Rs. 35,000, leaving a balance of Government Rs. 76,427-8-3. From this sum your directors recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, which will absorb on the 700 shares Government Rs. 42,000 ; and to set aside to depreciation fund Government Rs. 30,000 ; and for bonus to certain employes of the Company Government Rs. 1,905 ; total Government Rs. 73,905, leaving a balance of Government Rs. 2,522-8-3 to be carried to the current half year's account. Your property has been covered against risk by fire as follows :—Mill buildings for Government Rs. 3,00,000 ; machinery and accessories for Government Rs. 4,52,100 ; stock and stock in process for Government Rs. 1,40,000 ; cotton for Government Rs. 1,55,000 : total Government Rs. 10,47,100. It may be mentioned that by a few slight alterations lately effected in the mill buildings, viz., putting an iron door between the weaving, baling, and the bundling departments, and another iron door in the reeling room, and raising the wall between the mixing and the spinning rooms 3 feet above the roof of the Mill, a saving of Government Rs. 244-9-8 per annum has been effected in the Insurance premia. One of your directors Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanji Jeejeebhoy retires by rotation, but he is eligible for re-election. After the general meeting of shareholders to be held on the 26th instant an extraordinary general meeting will be held in the registered office of the company to consider the request of Messrs. John Fleming and Company, the attorneys to the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the Company, for remission of Government Rs. 5,000 a portion of the defalcation of Government Rs. 15,039-12-1 committed by their clerk Motabhoy Bapooji. Should you object to this sum being remitted, you will please inform so by letter to the address of the chairman or at the meeting, otherwise it will be considered to have been assented to by you.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted :—(1) That the 24th half-yearly dividend for the period ending 30th June, 1892, at the rate of Rs. 60 per share, as recommended by the directors, be made payable on and after the 5th November 1892, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register of the company on the 27th instant ; (2) that Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director of the Company ; (3) that Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Sethna and Furdoonjee Ardesher Cursetjee Parakh be and are hereby re-elected auditors of the Company for the ensuing year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each ; (4) that the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors, and secretary, treasurer, and agent, and his attorneys, John Fleming and Co., for their able management of the company. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the close of the above meeting an extraordinary general meeting was held, when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—That the sum of Rs. 5,000, a portion of the defalcation of Rs. 15,039-12-1 committed by Motabhoy Bapooji, clerk to the attorneys to the secretary, treasurer, and agent, be remitted. The chairman took occasion, before this meeting broke up, to express his regret at the tidings of the illness of their much esteemed chairman of the board of directors, but was glad to inform the meeting that he (Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit) was improving. The meeting then dissolved.

GRAIN AND PETROLEUM.

THE Calcutta Port Commissioners' Report states that the activity which prevailed in the early part of the year in the wheat trade led to a serious block at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway. A deputation waited on the Commissioners with the object of obtaining a reduction in the existing tramway haulage and jetty shipping charges on grain and seeds to enable consignments to be brought direct to the jetties via the Jubilee Bridge. The Railway Companies having consented to certain reductions, the Commissioners, as a temporary measure, reduced their combined tramway and jetty charges from Rs. 106-5 to Rs. 75 per 100 tons. At the petroleum wharf the income amounted to Rs. 1,76,407, or an increase of Rs. 7,304 on that of 1890-91. Fifty-two vessels entered the port with 4,014,710 cases against 42 vessels and 3,208,777 cases in 1890-91. The chief feature in the petroleum trade was the marked increase in the importation of Russian oil. Of the 52 vessels, 21 were steamers from Batoum, that landed 1,740,335 cases. In the previous year there were four vessels with 258,232 cases from that port and none in 1890-91. If, therefore, the same rate of progress is maintained, it would seem that Russian oil will yet rival the American article. The question of placing restrictions on the transport of petroleum by water through the port was finally decided during the year, and a notification was issued ruling that petroleum transported to Calcutta or Howrah under a license shall be conveyed by land, and not by boat, between Garden House and Cossipur. This rule was brought into force on the 1st April, 1892. A project was submitted by Messrs. Graham and Company for the importation and transport of petroleum in bulk. To enable this to be done it is necessary that the rules framed by Government under the Petroleum Act should be revised. The revised rules are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and in the meantime Messrs. Graham and Company have made arrangements at Budge-Budge for the erection of four iron tanks capable of holding 1,500 tons of oil, into which they propose to pump the oil from the ship by a pipe laid along one of the landing stages.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE FATHER THOME JOAO FERREIRA, VICAR OF MANORI.

IT is with feelings of regret that we record the death of Rev. Father Thome Joao Ferreira, the venerable vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Succour, at Manori, in Salsette. This lamentable event did not occur unexpectedly, for during the past few years his health had been such as to cause the gravest alarm. On Sunday last, at half-past five o'clock in the evening, having commended his spirit unto the hands of his Creator, the priest died at the ripe age of eight-five years, at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Paulo Ferreira. Father Thome was born on the 21st of September, 1807. In his early days he was educated by his uncle Rev. Paulo Ferreira who was a prominent figure in Salsette in the last century, and a priest of erudition and great religious zeal. Father Thome having studied Latin and Portuguese under his uncle joined the Seminary of Cherao at the age of twenty. His professors were struck with the amount of knowledge the young seminarist brought with him from home. After he had gone through a course of six years in this seminary he was ordained priest by the late Bishop Fre Pedro de Alcantro, in the year 1833. In the year 1834 he said his maiden mass at the Church of Utan. In June of the same year he was appointed vicar of Karanja, and after having been there for eight months he was at the earnest solicitation of the Catholics of Colle-Kaliana transferred to this place. Here he remained for a year and a half. In the year 1837 he was appointed vicar of the Church of Our Lady of Succorro, at Manori, a post, which he held till the end of his life. The demonstration of respect and sorrow at the funeral, which took place last Monday, at 2 p.m., sufficiently testifies to the fact that in him there has been lost a man universally loved and respected. Amongst those who attended his burial were his Grace the Archbishop Dalhoff, S. J. ; Father Stein, S.J. ; Superior of the St. Xavier's College ; Canon Faria ; Father Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope ; and numerous priests and laymen. After the funeral service at Mr. Paul Ferreira's a long procession was formed by the local and other confraternities, carrying processional decorations, and dressed in blue and scarlet vestments. The procession was headed by a priest carrying a silver cross. Immediately behind marched the St. Paul's band in black uniform, playing the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul. The coffin was borne by a number of priests. On the funeral cortege arriving in the church the coffin was deposited upon a sarcophagus raised about the middle of the church surrounded by candles. The burial service, which was fully choral, was conducted by Archbishop Dalhoff. After this the coffin was lowered into the grave within the communion railings, the same place where his uncle, Rev. Father Paul, had been interred in the year 1821. The funeral oration was delivered by Father Fonseca.

KOLHAPUR HORSE SHOW.

THE prospectus of the Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country Agricultural, Horse and Catttle Show of 1893 has been issued. The show is to be held at Chinchli during the Cattle Fair, commencing from Tuesday, the 2nd February (2nd Magha Vadya), when the prizes will be awarded :—

Sec. I.—For Cattle—Mysori breed ; Gujarathi breed ; and any other Indian breed.

Draught Oxen—Imported oxen ; buffalos ; and horses.

Sec. II.—Horses—(a) Country-bred ; young stock. (b) Imported or Indegenous.

Sec. III.—Mules, &c.

Sec. IV.—Sheep.

Sec. V.—Agricultural Implements and Machinery.

MISCELLANEOUS CLASS.

A sum of Rs. 500 has been placed at the disposal of the President of the Managing Committee for awarding prizes to animals deserving of notice but which for various reasons may be unable to compete in the other classes.

The Committee will award prizes for horsemanship. The competition to be among the Siledars and Sowars of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. (English saddle to be used.)

Animals incurably vicicious, lean, out of condition, or old and worn out will not be allowed to compete.

Wherever the word "Imported" occurs, it means imported from outside of British India.

"Chinchli," where this Show is annually held, is on the S. M. Railway line and a temporary station is opened there for the convenience of the persons attending the show.

Applications will be made to the G. I. P. and S. M. Railway Companies to allow a concession similar to last year of carrying back horses and cattle free to the places from which they were originally booked to the show on production of certificates from the honorary secretary of the show.

The judges may, in accordance with the merits and numbers of exhibits, re-distribute the funds available in any section of either of the classe.

Prizes will be withheld by the Committee unless the animals exhibited come to a certain standard of merit.

The decision of the Committee to be final.

No animal or any other exhibit which has received a prize in any one section of a class will be allowed to complete again for the same prize ; but there is no objection to an animal competing for a higher prize in the same class or section.

In every case of award of honorary mention to an animal the owner shall receive the sum of Rs. 5 from the fund for the syce on whom, he considers, the success of the horse has depended.

Animals exhibited by Native States, or State, or British servants receiving over Rs. 200 per mensem. will not be eligible for prize except when they belong to Classes 5, 7 and 8 of Section II, in which case the owners, if successful, will be given a medal or mony award.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that except when animals are announced as "bona fide" for sale no owner will be compelled to sell his horse or pony.

Arrangements will be made in the show-yard for the gelding of such animals as may be willingly brought by owners for the operation. A prize of Rs. 5 will be awarded per horse to every owner after the process has been completed, the gelding being eligible to compete in class 5 of section II in the following year.

Bhatta will be allowed at the rate of 4 annas per day for unsuccessful horses and mares, and 2 annas for grass-eating colts and fillies over one year old coming from a distance of about 50 miles or more.

Animals will be admitted to the show-yard from the morning of Thursday, the 2nd February, 1893 (2nd Magha Vadya) till noon of 4th (6th Magha Vadya). The work of adjudging the prizes will commence on the afternoon of the 8th and end on the 5th February (4th Magha) and on the afternoon of the 9th the prizes will be awarded.

All agricultural implements and machinery exhibited at the show must be actually worked for two hours every day during the fair, namely, from the 2nd to the 6th of of February, 1893.

R. K. WAIDYA,
Honorary Secretary.

Kolhapur, August 31.

CALCUTTA METAL MINING SHARES.

THERE has been a further buzzing around after shares of the Bengal Gold and Silver Company, writes the *Pioneer*, and they have been done at 4¼ to 6 annas. It is said that at a depth of 67 feet at one point on the Company's property an auriferous reef has been struck, but this sounds so much like 1890, that the majority of men are content to smile cynically and say nothing when they are told of it. A few largish parcels have been realised during the week, but among smaller holders there is a desire to hold on to their shares. A sample of the ore has been sent down to the agents; it is not a fractional chip off a reef carefully wrapped in a piece of tissue paper, after the 1890 pattern, but an apparently honest supply in block, or to be more correct, in a series of fairly-sized lumps of quartz. The metal is clearly perceptible to the naked eye, and though a large part is undoubtedly iron pyrites, the more yellow portions look uncommonly like gold. In the absence of actual testimony that it is gold, and that it did come off a clearly defined reef on the property of the Company, there are numbers of incredulous business men here who prefer to look on without touching the shares. A report is again extant that the land where the find occurred has been sold to a London syndicate, but it is not known if this is correct. The shareholders are anxious for further information, and the Managing Agents should issue a circular if they feel perfectly sure of their ground.

Amid the mass of literature daily offered on the Currency question, says the Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, nothing has of late arrested so much attention among business men in Calcutta, as the reply of the Government of India to the memorial of the Darjeeling Planters' Association. In this city, if anywhere, the tea industry is admittedly important, yet nevertheless it can only be viewed as an integral part of the huge export and import trade ; and the argument of the Government is felt to be irrefutable as being in accord with the leading maxim of political economy, to wit, the greatest good to the greatest number. It gives evidence, if any were needed, of the earnestness of the higher officials in the matter, and it is generally thought that in this important communication, the Indian public have had a better opportunity, than had previously been afforded, of feeling the pulse of the Government in the burning question. Apart from the fact of its having been an official declaration, it was repeatedly remarked, the morning it appeared here, that, as a brief yet lucid exposition on the adoption of the same standard by England and India, it would be hard to beat.

Among the partisans in Calcutta of the Indian Currency Association, it is to be remarked, says a local correspondent, there is a glow of satisfaction, at the celerity with which Lord Herschell's Committee is to have its first meeting. The prompt departure of Mr. Mackay by the mail to give evidence, is in keeping with the rapidity of thought and action, for which he is so well known, especially, as it is said, the programme includes his presence again in Calcutta on 29th November. Good old Madras, true to its traditions, awoke like a Rip-van-Winkle, and wired to the Government of India, suggesting the advisability of sending Mr. Mackay home. Practically, it is believed, the telegram must have been delivered in Simla after he had started from there on his journey to the India Office Committee-room.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain W Britten, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain W L Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo. Mr. E and H Eayab as cabin and ten deck passengers.

THE barque Towy, 303 tons, Captain H W Jones, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Vishram Ebram and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J M Whitehead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a cargo of timber, Mr Brown as cabin and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,469 tons, Captain G Jacobs, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr H W Booker as cabin and 25 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. H. Bolckow	639	Hardcastle	C	B & P S N Co
" R. Head	2913	McCalmont	E	J Heyn
" Drachenfels	1806	Tegge	K	Glade & Co.
" Neera	...	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Mahanadi	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Aldgate	2208	Smith	N	K Nixon & Co
" P. Steuart	...	Townsend	O	Government
" Safari	891	Asthausen	P	F Heyer
" Riversdale	1311	Peck	Q	W & A Graham & Co

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Cy. of Dundee	2612	Halley	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Persia	2317	Hutchison	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Formosa	2159	Baker	4	P & O Co
" Valetta	2781	Briscoe	5	P & O Co
" Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A L S N Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	13	E Bates & Co
" City of Perth	2605	Swan	16	Sir C Forbes & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Thursday, October 27.)
Ship Imberhorne........ 2012 ...Hanson......Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Towy (bq)	Jones	Mauritius, Sept 15.
26	Lawada (s)	Whitehead	Rangoon, Oct 9.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Culna, Stewart, for coast and Calcutta.
" Bancoora, Britten, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Kangra, for Calcutta via coast ports.
" Drachenfels, for Antwerp, Bremen, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
21	Raventhaler s	Hansen	Hamburg, Aug 22.
	Loch Carron bq	Clarke	Liverpool, July 9.
22	Patna s	Shepherd	Singapore, Oct 10.
	Niobe s	Androvich	Colombo, Oct 15.
	B. Tower s	Purse	Aden, Oct 2.
	Wanderer s	Jeffreys	Liverpool, Sept 23.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.—Steamers Maharani, Goa, Katoria and Coromandel; and ship Walden Abbey.

Oct. 22.—Steamers Loodiana, Kohinur, Nadir and Scotia ; and barque Karikal.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
23	Clan Macpherson s	....	Glasgow.
24	Rewa s	....	London.
	Johannisberger s	....	Hamburg.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co ; 201 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 hogsheads ale and 75 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Formosa s—2 cases printed books, B. X. Furtado and Bro 34 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co.

Oronsay s—14 cases port wine, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 25 cases whisky, D. Cowasjee.

Ganges s—9 cases cheese and bacon, Phillips and Co ; 1 case provisions, Treacher and Co ; 11 cases provisions, &c., J. J. de Souza ; 50 cases champagne, Phipson and Co ; 23 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 24 cases sherry &c, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 11 cases medicines, 175 cases brandy and 35 cases champagne, Treacher and Co.

Canton s—12 cases claret and 74 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Canton s—25 cases brandy, Jamshedjee and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 30 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cawasjee ; 30 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 26 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Netherby Hall s—150 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Ganges s—26 cases brandy, P Cowasjee Shroff and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Sutlej s—59 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabboy.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—100 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—17 cases writing papers, E M Abdoolally and Co ; 8 cases glassware, Gangjee Poonja ; 75 bales writing and printing papers, K Abdool Hoosein ; 10 bales printing paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—78 cases provisions, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2 bales wool and 53 bales goat hair, P Damjee ; 225 bales wool, G Toolsidas ; 26 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 45 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 70 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 70 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 31 bales wool, P Dayll ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—3 bales skins, Beier and Katz ; 73 bales skins and 100 cwts gum, W and A Graham and Co ; 76 bales hides and skins, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 100 cases peacock feathers, J M Remtoola ; 82 cwts gum, T Jumnadas ; 38 bales skins, V Gangee ; 675 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha ; 225 cwts gum, 12 cases nuttmegs and 1 case ramputree, C Tarmahomed ; 85 cwts colombo roots ; 13 cwts cupeia, 15 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 59 cwts deer horns, K Sheriff and Co ; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, J Vurdhman and Co ; 54 cwts gum, M Jaffer ; 8 cwts peacock feathers, W and A Graham and Co ; 104 cwts colombo roots, N Nanjee 112 cwts fishmaws, A H Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—630 cwts mowra seed, Nassee Khairay and Co ; 2,835 cwts teelseed and 800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

City of Perth s—2,000 cwts wheat and 150 cwts mettee seed, A Allimahomed and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lycia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 500 cwts mustard seed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ramore Head s—355 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 3,012 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,946 cwts wheat flour, The Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—550 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CADEZ.

Drachenfels s—32,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Formosa s—2 cwts moyeteeth, M Dawoodbhoy ; 390 cwts ooplate and 35 bales twist, P F Talati ; 100 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers ; 250 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 60 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 55 cwts sharkfins, L Dewjee ; 317 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 25 lbs garoochandan, L Chutoo ; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Formosa s—14 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 75 bales twist, C Ebram and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Culna s—201 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the pre cursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has alway, proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.
Swayne, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, from Aden.
OCTOBER 25.
Ferguson, Surgn-Major, Bo, 17th N I, on leave, from Bhuj.
OCTOBER 26.
Lyons, Lt, Bo, Lane Fusrs, on leave from Poona.
Booth, Lieut, Bengal, The Buffs, on leave, from Deolali.
Evatt, Brig-Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 25.
Adye, Capt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, from leave, to Hyderabad.
OCTOBER 26.
Booth, Lt, Bengal, The Buffs, from leave, to Deolali.
Martin, Surgn-Major, Ms, A M S, to join.
Foster, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Middlesex Regt, on duty, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th October 1892.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun-drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, at 8-30 p.m.—10" R. M. L. Gun-drill.

By order,
(Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 27th October 1892.

1. Members who intend competing at the forthcoming Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Meeting (which takes place at Poona on the 15th November) are requested to pay their entrance fees at Head-quarters on or before the 29th instant, after which date no entries will be made. The Prospectus may be seen at Head-quarters.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears should apply to Sergeant-Major Gosling for the same.

3. Recruits are requested to communicate with Sergeant-Major Gosling regarding their uniform, helmets, arms, accoutrements and saddlery. Sergeant-Major Gosling will be at the Riding School every day from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Simla, October 16.

The undermentioned officers will accompany His Excellency on tour :—

Major-General W Galbraith, C B, Adjt-Genl in India, will join His Excellency at Hassan Abdal.

Major-Genl E Stedman, C B, Qr Mr-Genl in India, joins His Excellency at Peshawar.

Col W G Nicholson, C B, Military Secy to H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India, joins His Excellency at Hassan Abdal.

Major E A Travers, Interpreter, joins His Excellency at Quetta.

Lieut W T Furse, R A, Aide-de-Camp, Lieut C H H Gough, Aide-de-Camp, and 2nd Lieut the Hon'ble F H S Roberts, Aide-de-Camp.

Surgn-Major C W Owen, C M G, C I E, Surgn to His Excellency, joins His Excellency at Peshawar.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·902	Calm	1	86·1	62·1	53	...	22·79	−3·43
Agra	29·904	N W	2	89·6	59·6	62	...	19·25	−9·18
Cawnpore	29·890	Calm	1	88·5	56·0	51	..	33·35	..
Allahabad	29·857	W S W	2	92·4	63·4	71	..	30·90	−2·41
Jhansi	29·873	Calm	2	91·4	61·7	43	..	37·17	−0·15
Jacobabad	29·846	N E	4	97·0	56·4	40	..	4·11	+1·22
Karachi	29·845	W S W	11	91·0	64·9	86	..	11·58	+5·37
Jeypore	29·889	W	2	92·1	56·6	38	..	49·61	+23·22
Ajmere	29·92[illegible]	N	3	87·7	51·8	46	..	19·21	−1·79
Deesa	29·864	E N E	5	92·8	57·4	41	..	41·13	+16·10
Bhuj	29·789	N E	6	95·0	65·9	42	..	9·93	−6·27
Rajkot	29·845	N N E	4	[illegible]	59·4	56	..	28·35	−1·21
Veraval	29·803	N	6	94·1	61·3	39	..	16·47	
Neemuch	29·890	E N E	7	87·5	[illegible]	30	..	34·35	+3·70
Indore	29·872	E	3	82·5	63·1	59	..	[illegible]	−0·51
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	29·814	Calm	1	82·8	72·4	95	0·36	115·91	+3·50
Calicut	29·857	E	6	77·8	72·7	94	2·14	116·55	+23·73
Cochin	29·881	N E	M	84·2	72·2	86	0·44	104·36	+16·06
Bangalore	29·901	S W	6	83·2	66·0	93	0·60	20·57	−4·64
Secunderabad	29·813	S W	4	83·6	70·9	84	0·01	42·69	+15·86
Masulipatam	29·80[illegible]	Calm	5	86·0	76·1	85	0·10	51·81	+22·92
Bellary	29·830	Calm	5	87·4	70·0	82	0·30	20·39	+7·05
Cuddapah	29·828	W N W	..	91·0	71·7	82	0·67	39·74	+17·31
Madras	29·850	W	7	91·7	75·7	91	0·71	33·36	+8·72
Coimbatore	29·855	S	4	89·8	69·8	93	00·8	6·89	−3·19
Trichinopoly	29·830	W S W	3	93·0	74·9	79	0·11	23·08	+7·30
Negapatam	29·79[illegible]	W N W	4	89·0	74·7	83	0·16	18·31	−0·50
Colombo	29·888	W S W	11	84·0	74·5	79	1·10	22·37	−10·61

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts in all districts except locally at Delhi and Jacobabad, where a brisk rise has taken place. The general distribution is very irregular, readings being highest in Rajputana, the Punjab, Ceylon, Mysore, on and off the Malabar Coast, and lowest at Bombay, Surat and in their neighbourhood. Winds in Berar, the Central Provinces and at Malegaon, Aurangabad, and Sholapur are cyclonic, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Colombo and Hoshangabad. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Colombo, Jubbulpore and Khandwa and 10 at Calicut. The day and night temperature variations are irregular and show that the minimum temperature is in excess of the average in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobabad and the lowest 52° at Ajmere. Humidity shows a rise at several stations in the Madras Presidency, while elsewhere the changes are unimportant. The skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere except in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, where they are clear. Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (2·42"), Nagpur (2·15"), Calicut (2·14"), Sholapur (1·26") and Colombo 1·10"), nearly three-quarters of an inch at Cuddapah and Madras, about half an inch at Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Goa, Mangalore, Aurangabad, Malegaon and Hoshangabad. A large low pressure area is shown by abnormals to exist in Berar and in the neighbourhood of Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur Secunderabad and Aurangabad, and the weather remains suspicious and very unsettled there. The isobars indicate the probable existence or formation of a depression to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, where the weather is rainy, squally and very unsettled. The air is very damp and cloudy in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, and further rain is still likely.

W. SUTHERLAND,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 26.

The barometer has fallen in Guzerat, the southern half of the Peninsula, Tenasserim, and at the head of the Assam Valley, but risen elsewhere, the rise being brisk in the Punjab and along the foot of the Himalayas. A band of relatively low pressure crosses the centre of the Peninsula and the Bay, readings being relatively high to the north. South-northerly and north-easterly winds and calms prevail in northern India, and westerly winds over a greater part of the Peninsula, while a slight cyclonic movement is reported in the Andaman Sea. The temperature on the whole has fallen, except in the south of the Peninsula, the fall being considerable in Bengal. The mean temperature is low except in Madras. Rain is very general in North-East and Central India, and the Peninsula, the amounts being considerable in Upper Burma, East Bengal and a few central and southern stations.

TO CORRECT THE LIVER, is in Tropical climates the best medical advice that can be given for avoiding this, what better remedy is there for the purpose than FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.—MADON, SONS & CO., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A NEAT and useful CALENDAR CLOCK in the form of a Paperweight, in handsome case, with movement of the very best quality, keeping accurate time, and also showing the days of the month, going in any position. Each Clock is thoroughly regulated and guaranteed. A pretty and useful present, Rs. 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

HAVING an experienced LONDON IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor Ivory Balls.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BRANDY, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors and Messrs. Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old Brandies in cases adapted for Messes, Clubs, Hotels. Trial solicited.—JAMSHEDJEE BRO. & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

LUTITIAN CREAM for BROWN BOOTS, Re 1-4 and 12 annas.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND Co.'s IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA. Pure. New Season Tea of delicious aroma in flat boxes Re. 1 per lb. Liberal Discount to large buyers.—Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST received 10 days' Winding Silver Watches, open-faced, Rs. 105; Hunters, Rs. 110. These Watches will stand any climate and rough use.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER excruciating pain from Toothache when it can be immediately removed by a few Applications of MOTIWALA'S Toothpowder? Price 4 As. and 8 As. For Certificates of cures apply to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Messrs. SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN Stock-in-trade fittings, furniture, &c., at "Albert Building," Hornby Road. Catalogues ready. Auction Sale 1st November.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. A. E. GOLL'S furniture, after Renaissance Style, Garden, &c., at No. 20, Narayen Dabolkar Road, Malabar Hill, TO BE SOLD, on 29th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. N. N. De VIDA'S Household Furniture, Patent Repeater Piano, African Parrot, &c., at Colaba Causeway, TO-DAY, at 1 P.M.

WANTED, Light 12 BORE GUN, in good order, Central Fire, Cylinder Barrels. Good maker. Apply "No. A I," care of this Office.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, EMPLOYMENT, well experienced, prefer Native Princes; travelled India, China, Persia, Egypt, Syria, &c. Speaks several languages; good testimonials. Address "EZEKIEL," 42, Meadow Street.

WANTED, First-Class PRESSMAN, accustomed to Wharfdales. Address "N.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.—Just received in Fancy Tin Boxes, Vegetable, at Rs. 4-8, 8-12 and 18, FLOWER at Rs. 4-8, 6-12, and 8-12.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

TENNIS REQUISITES.—Ayre's Championship Tennis Bats, Rs. 12-8 each; The Demon Rs. 11-8 each; Perfect Seamless Tennis Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Champion Balls Rs. 10-8 per dozen; Holdfast Tennis Shoes Rs. 6-8 per pair.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4, for sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (Late W. I. R. A.)—Competitions OPEN to ALL INDIA between 15th September and 31st December, 1892. Reduced Fees for the Army. Special Matches for Ladies, the Army, and the Volunteers. Prizes Rs. 6,020 and 8 Medals. For Prospectus apply to D. PUDUMJEE, Esq., Hony. secy., Poona.

CARRAWAY SEEDS, Cheap for Cash, in 7lb. tins, Rs. 4-8; Pint bottles 12 As. each.—ROGERS AND CO., Hummum Street.

VISITORS to MATHERAN are requested to notice that Mr. J. X. PINTO has not given up his Hotel, which is NOW OPEN under his personal supervision. Address J. X. PINTO, Pinto's Hotel, Matheran.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private Sitting Rooms for Single Ladies and Gentlemen as well as the Married Couples. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is the most comfortable, the best situated, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LONAULI HOTEL near the Station, REOPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Bomon Iranee.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Exchange Tables, Rupees into Sterling and Sterling into Rupees, from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6 1-8d., rising by thirty-seconds. Bound in full cloth, Re. 1-4. A few copies specially prepared for Banks and Mercantile Offices, printed on strong paper, strongly bound in half leather and cloth, Rs. 2-8.—ADDISON & Co., Madras.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by . E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to

OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY.
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

THE
HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London. Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel.

III.
Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

. . . I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c..

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,'
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. per oz. took place in the price of Silver in London yesterday, at 39 5-16d.; but four per cent. Silver Securities were unaltered; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 86 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London having declined ¼ cent, to 4·85¾ dollars. Consols were unaltered in London at 96⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½; and no further movement had taken place in the market rates of discount. £275,000 more in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 13-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼, Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower at fcs. 25·17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the total day's Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians, Spot Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for October-November deliveries, and 4½d. for February. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

At 8 5-16 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, and 8·28 cents for January Futures, prices of Cotton in New York were quite unchanged yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales, and the total arrivals for the new season now compare as follows with those in the two previous seasons for the same time:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	57,000	76,000	60,000
Three days' do ...	159,000	203,000	181,000
Since 1st Sept.	1,239,000	1,976,000	1,921,000

Here, we have had a rather active market for the staple to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought of ready Cotton 350 Karanja, at Rs. 178; and 200 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 175; and they have contracted for 750 Dhollera, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 193¼; while the Mills have contracted for 2,000 bales of Barsee for March delivery, at Rs. 195; and 2,000 Jalgaum, at Rs. 182; and they have bought 200 old Nugger, at Rs. 177; and 100 Bhownugger at Rs. 172 per candy, the total transactions having thus reached 5,600 bales.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, and only a small export business has transpired; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	837	bales.
Wheat	13,357	cwts.
Linseed......................	1,353	"
Rapeseed	14,824	"
Gingelly	3,713	"
Poppyseed	504	"
Castorseed	4,559	"
Rice	2,971	"

FREIGHTS are quieter, but quotations are no lower; no fresh business of importance, however, has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, viz., 1s. 2 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; 1s. 3d. for Demand; and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Telegraphic for next year, but no business was done at the rates. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 3 3-16d. was named for November; 1s. 3 7-32d. for December; and 1s. 3¼d. for next year, and at these latter quotations we heard of a moderate business passing; and pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments the market closed quiet but steady as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1·59¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened firm, and early business was done in Fours, at 106⅛, for the settling day; but, later on, it became weaker, and bargains were booked at 106 3-16. At the close, however, rates hardened again, and closed at 106¼ for cash, and the settlement on the 31st; and at 105 15-16 for the November account; 102¼ being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill Scrip has been on demand to-day, and prices have advanced in a number of cases to our revised quotations. In Cotton Press Shares Munmar are Rs. 5 higher; and Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 15.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 15, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	29,533	35,726	..	6,193	..	3,143
Goods	43,547	42,037	1,510	..	6,371	...
Other earnings	3,327	3,447	..	120	16,643	..
Weekly total	76,407	81,210	..	4,803	..	...
Aggregate ..	10,05,638	9,85,767	...	..	19,871	...

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd October, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total. Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,60,466	3,30,270	3,870	4,94,606
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	—	..	6,70,106

Decrease .... Rs. 1,75,500.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended October 15, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	84,000	1,19,000	4,000	2,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	182	258	9	449
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	10,63,262	12,53,357	49,328	23,65,947
Total for 15 weeks.	11,47,262	13,72,357	53,328	25,72,947
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	96,507	1,41,751	2,243	2,40,501
Per mile of Ry do.	209	308	5	522
Total to corresponding date do.	11,07,726	16,43,024	46,938	27,97,688

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 33,501
Do. to date .... " 2,24,741

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 25.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — —	79·4

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — —	79·4
10 a.m. — — — — — — — —	82·6
2 p.m. — — — — — — — —	84·4
4 p.m. — — — — — — — —	83·9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 25th October, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·683
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·847
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·7
General Directions of Wind* ...NNW, E, W, WNW, NW.	
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	161

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ALLUM—October 20, at Brighton, Edwyn Allum, aged 77 years.

SMITH—October 19, at Rothiemay, Dundee, Betsy Smith, widow of the late John Smith, Lochee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DELMERICK—October 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of R M Delmerick, Court of Wards, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIAN—KEDDIE—October 19, at St David's Church, Gya, by the Rev Mr Austin, Mr Frederick Lepage Christian, to Edith Jean, eldest daughter of James C G Keddie.

CRAWLEY—DAWSON—October 11, at Christ Church, Rangoon, by the Rev C P Cory, Charles Edward, son of the Rev R E Crawley, Vicar of Pottersbury, Northants, to Gertrude Lucy, eldest daughter of Edward Dawson, Esq. Wandsworth, Surrey.

RAYNOR—SWETENHAM—October 10, at Mussoorie, at the M E M Church, by the Rev D Osborne, Henry George Raynor, to Mabel, second daughter of Col E Swetenham.

DEATHS.

GRIERSON—October 19, at Lucknow, Captain G L W Grierson, K Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, aged 32 years.

HEAD—October 20, at Lucknow, from cholera, Captain C T Head, Royal Artillery, aged 32 years.

LUCAS—October 11, at Agra, Eveleen, the wife of Lieut H M A Lucas, Indian Staff Corps, aged 23 years.

MERK—October 19, at Dharmsala, Lydia Gertrude, widow of the late Revd J N Merk, C M S.

SMART—October 19, at Dhubri, Assam, from fever, Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Orton Smart, Executive Engineer, P W D.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1892.

WE published in Monday's issue the forcible presentment of the case of the various Indian Services, put forward by Sir H. Seymour King. Indian officials are undoubtedly subjected to great hardships through the curtailment of their salaries consequent on the depreciation of the currency in which they are paid. That relief must be found if the Services are to be maintained at their present standard of efficiency and integrity every one who gives the subject a moment's consideration will at once admit. But it seems to us a mistaken policy to rest the hopes of relief upon the success of an appeal to Government to increase salaries which are the highest in the world, and would be quite sufficient for all purposes if the currency of the country which pays them were placed on a proper basis. The Services are in the same boat with the Government itself, and with the banking and mercantile interests of the country; they are no better or worse off than the rest of the European community for whom no claim for special relief is or can be urged. When a ship is storm tossed it is only the women and children who are considered to have a preferential claim for a place on the raft. The most stalwart of the crew are not those who would demand or accept escape in the life-boat, and leave all the rest to sink or swim as they best could. Sir H. Seymour King makes a telling appeal. But it would have been better left unwritten. Its scope and purpose will be certainly misrepresented. For precisely the same reason it is much to be regretted that the able and experienced writer who deals with "Indian Affairs" in the columns of the *Times*, gives the foremost place to the distress occasioned to the official classes of Europeans in India, in discussing the evils arising from the fall in the value of the rupee. In India this line is taken by those who desire to discredit the movement for currency reform, and think they score a point when they assume that the only persons who experience inconvenience from the collapse of the silver standard are the officials who have to make remittances to England. If that were the case, it might of course suffice to ask the Indian Government "to nerve itself to face the facts" and revise the salaries of Europeans in India "so far as the expenditure of the various classes of European employés has to be defrayed in gold." But to add to the gold obligations of a Government which receives its own revenue in rupees would not help matters much. The services have a vital interest in the solvency of the Government, and could gain nothing in the long run by rendering the burden which it has to bear, too heavy to be borne. To do them justice, the members of the Services have given little heed to the suggestion that they should purchase present ease for themselves at the cost of the rest of the community. The writer on "Indian Affairs" expatiates on the hardships—the reality of which no one will contest—which weigh upon Anglo-Indian parents who have to withdraw their sons from the class of schools to which they have been accustomed, and seems to regard that aspect of the question as the most serious, and the only one calling for instant remedy. The fact that the whole machinery of Government, of banking, of trade is subjected to a fearful strain and may give way if relief be not obtained escapes notice. The "numerous and able letters," which have been penned by the numerous correspondents of the *Times*, are referred to as showing that "economic thinkers and practical experts have not made up their minds as to the causes which have led to the present situation, or as to the remedies." There is no reason whatever for attaching more value to these exercitations than to those which fill the correspondence columns of one of the Calcutta papers which endeavours to maintain the utterly exploded doctrine that the development of Indian commerce—the direct result of the opening of the Suez Canal, and the opening up of India by railways—was really due to the fall in the value of the rupee.

The impression created, no doubt, unintentionally, that the only sufferers by the present condition of the Indian currrency are certain classes of European servants of Government and that all that need be done is to increase the salaries of certain Government servants, is mischievous and misleading. It is quite wide of the real state of things, which affects the solvency of the Government and the prosperity of India. The Indian Chambers of Commerce, which until taught by better experience, regarded the continued fall of the value of the rupee as favourable to the export trade—the import trade being strangely regarded as a *quantite negligeable*—have addressed the Government with a view to the adoption of remedial measures; it is very certain that they would not have concerned themselves in the least if the only interest which suffered was that of Government officers. It so happens that the mail has brought us a letter from a correspondent, stating that the action of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, in pressing for an early settlement of the currency question, was brought before the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Indian Civil Service—Dr. J. Pollen, LL.D. In speaking on the question he very frankly stated that if the falling rupee is good for the people of India, whose servant he is, it would be his duty to help that fall, whatever his own personal loss might be. But if, on the other hand, the fall was injurious to the interests of India, it would be his duty to do what he could to restore the rupee to something of its former position. If the going up of the rupee were detrimental to India, it would be, Dr. Pollen observed, the duty of every faithful servant of the State, to subordinate his private interests to the public good, and side with American speculators in bringing the rupee down again. This is the true view of the case, and represents the attitude of the average Indian official, far better than the appeal *ad misericordiam* put forward in his supposed interest; but we are satisfied without his authorization or approval. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce, a very conservative body, considers the depreciation of the rupee disastrous for India and the Empire, and has passed a resolution in that sense. Their opinion is that the requirements of commerce demand one standard of value for the whole Empire, East and West. "One Empire, One Standard of Value" is a magnificent device. That device would not suit the tea-planters of Darjiling, who recently memorialised the Government of India, asking that no interference should, at present, be taken with the falling rates of exchange on the barefaced plea that the tea industry is benefitted by the fall! The plea is based on an utter delusion; but the fact that it is put forward with tranquil assurance as a reason for asking the Government to remain quiescent while the public treasury is depleted and all finance rendered hopeless by the downrush of silver, shows that Europeans are not afraid to avow self-interest as their motive, when such is unhappily the case. It is true that the tea-planters qualified their opposition to the memorial of the Indian Currency Association by a proviso that action should be deferred "at least for the present," until an international agreement has been come to with all silver-using countries. Even a tea-planter can realise that it is impossible that Government can remain quiescent and allow the rupee to go on falling without taking action.

The economic fallacy which led the Darjiling tea-planters astray has been effectively exposed in the reply of Mr. J. F. Finlay, the Secretary to the Government of India, to the memorial of the Association. The argument of the memorialists is that any change which would give the rupee a fixed value in relation to gold, while the silver standard of China continued to depreciate would be injurious to the Indian tea industry. They fear that if the gold value of the rupee were stable, while that of the Chinese tael continued to fall, China would obtain an advantage over India in the production of tea, which would enable her to recover her former ascendancy. We may here remark that China lost and India gained the ascendancy in the European tea-market, while both countries were equally advantaged, or otherwise, by the continuous fall of silver. Clearly, the prosperity of the Indian tea-trade was not due to any monopoly of a falling standard. Mr. Finlay makes no reference to that aspect of the question. He proceeds to examine the strange proposition that if two countries compete in the production of the same article, the country of which the standard of value is depreciating must prove successful in competition with the country whose standard is stable. He rightly maintains that international trade depends upon the relative cost of the production of commodities, and the real cost in labour and capital of producing tea or any other commodity must remain the same, whatever the standard of value may be. If a variation in the monetary standard affects the production of a commodity, it can only do so by impeding or facilitating the operations of trade; it cannot modify the essential conditions of all production and trade. In the opinion of the Government of India, the country as a whole makes no gain in its international trade by the depreciation of the standard, the extra price received for the exports being balanced by the enhanced price of imports. A particular trade may, for a time, profit temporarily by the alteration in the value of silver, until the change acts on other prices and on wages. The depreciation of the standard ultimately affects all prices, and the special advantage disappears, leaving behind it the reaction consequent on over-production stimulated by a delusive prosperity. Indian tea finds its market in England, and not in China. What is of importance is that the standard of the market and that of the producing country should be the same, so as to avoid fluctuations, which are a serious impediment to business, and affect injuriously the trade of the country as a whole. It is impossible that one trade can continue to profit by a condition of things which is injurious to international trade. The conclusion is, that the adoption of the same standard of value by England and India would facilitate trade between the two countries, and place China at a disadvantage with India in producing tea and other commodities for the English market. This logic is unanswerable, and it loses none of its force when we remember that India and China, each handicapped by a fluctuating currency, have fought the battle for ascendancy, and that the former has won because the well-organised tea-plantation has proved its superiority to the antiquated methods of the Chinese small farmer.

THIS morning's telegrams tell us that the Lancashire cotton-spinners are preparing for a "grim struggle" over questions affecting time and wages. It is the worst time of the year to commence a strike, but the conflict has been long foreseen and for ten months now the operatives have been preparing for it. It was hoped when the mail left England that some tempting improvement of trade would have at least deferred the struggle; but it now appears certain that thirteen million spindles will become idle on November 1st. The spinning trade in Lancashire is, and has for sometime been, wofully depressed, and some pictures from the pen of the Inspector of Factories which we reproduced a few weeks ago, described graphically its prevalent condition. Both masters and men profess themselves anxious to find a remedy for the depression of trade which affects them both. The idea of the former is that a reduction of wages will afford the desired relief; the latter maintain that the remedy is to be found in short time. The average weekly wage of a spinner is fifty shillings a week; forty years ago it ranged between thirty and thirty-five shillings; not only is the wage enhanced, but its purchasing power in Lancashire is greater to-day than it was then. The masters at that time could earn an easy ten per cent. in their capital; to-day they can do no more than make both ends meet. Hence there appears some justification for their demand for a reduction of wages. But they made a mistake, when after the close of the Stalybridge strike, some months ago, they notified, without previous intimation to the operatives' representatives, their intention to reduce wages by ten per cent. A certain amount of bitterness was thus infused when it was to the interests of both sides that the position should be dispassionately discussed. The masters were not unanimous as to the desirability of such an extensive reduction. It is true that the operatives were never earning better wages and the employers never losing more than at the present time, and recognising this, as the men's representatives do, it is believed that by judicious management they might have been induced to accept a five per cent. reduction, which some of the masters considered sufficient. But the first false step had been taken. The negociations between employers and the men's accredited representatives have been conducted with courtesy on both sides. But in addressing the meetings of spinners the representatives have not exercised that measure of prudence which characterised their interviews with the masters. Their contention is that the present depression is the result of over-production; and that shorter hours are the only remedy. The plea that foreign competition must be taken into account in any discussion as to over-production, is not deemed worthy of consideration by the operative who denounced it as a cuckoo-cry unworthy of argument. But it is shown that the principal engineering and machine-making establishments, which are mostly busy just now, are chiefly employed in making engines and machinery of the very best type for foreign countries. Mr. Birtwistle, one of the oldest members of the Operatives Union, addressing a meeting of the men just before the mail left, urged them to look at both sides of the question in the coming final negociations with the masters. It was hoped his influence would tend to mitigate the rigour of the struggle and bring about a speedy and satisfactory termination. But this does not now appear to be possible.

SOMETIME ago the *St. James's Gazette* was sold to a German. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has now passed into the hands of an Austrian. The actual purchaser is a Mr. T. Dove Keighley, but it is understood that he was acting as the agent of Mr. Lowenfeld, a gentleman connected with Kop's ale and one or two other commercial enterprises. Mr. Yates Thompson, who as the son-in-law of Mr. Smith, of Smith, Elder and Company, had a sort of hereditary interest on the *Pall Mall*, called the staff together the Friday evening before the mail left, and announced that he had that day concluded a contract for the sale of the paper to Mr. Keighley. The news came as a surprise to all. Divers rumours and conjectures are afloat. One of the reports is that the new owner is really Mr. Chamberlain, who intends to convert the paper into a Unionist organ. According to another story it has been purchased by Sir Charles Dilke for the purpose of rehabilitating himself. If this were true it would indeed be a striking example of the irony of events. It has been stated that Mr. E. T. Cook, the modest but able successor of the gushing Mr. Stead, has decided to give up the editorship, when the change of proprietorship takes effect. This statement is believed to be premature. Mr. Cook, together with Mr. William Hill, the "News Editor," and another member of the staff, were given time to consider the situation. The rest, including Mr. Leslie, who has so long been connected with the *Pall Mall*, have consented to remain. It is said that Mr. Lowenfeld is associated with Mr. Horace Sedger, of the Lyric Theatre, and that the latter will in all probability take an active share in the future management of the Northumberland-street organ.

IT is officially notified that H. E. the Viceroy will hold a Levee at the Residency, Hyderabad, on the 3rd November, at 9-30 p.m.

WE are officially informed that the statement to the effect that the Chatgur Vir and Nira Canal had burst its banks is incorrect.

LIEUTENANT COTGRAVE, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is likely to be appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Cavalry in the Central India States.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 11 p.m., on Sunday next.

THE Rev. A. W. N. Spens has been appointed Archdeacon of Lahore in succession to the Ven. Archdeacon Tribe, who is retiring from the service.

THE Bangalore scandal case, in which grave allegations are made against a military officer, was fixed for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday, but it has been adjourned until Saturday next by the consent of the solicitors for both the parties.

THE following postal notice has been issued:—Under clause 373 of the "Indian Postal Guide," dated July, 1892, official post-cards are required to be franked on the reverse, but with effect from the 1st January, 1893, they must be franked on the front, the frank being recognised as part of the address.

THE scheme to construct a railway from the most northern mouth of the Zambesi to Lake Nyassa is reported to be favourably received in the City. A good deal of capital has been subscribed. America has purchased twenty-five acres at Pago Pago, on the Samoa coast, for £1,000 for a coaling station in the Pacific.

MR. CHAUNCEY DEPEW admits telling Mr. Gladstone, before the last presidential election in America, that thirteen million votes would be cast, of which 12½ would be favourable to his Home Rule scheme. Although the Americans exhibit unexpected apathy in the presidential elections, yet the Democrats continue to strengthen their chances by carrying Florida and Georgia by immense majorities.

THE insurrection in Venezuela has triumphed. General Crespo, on the 5th, fought a desperate battle at Los Tequst in the vicinity of Valencia, defeating the Government forces so decisively that he announced his intention to occupy the capital immediately, since no force is left able to oppose him. General Crespo utilised fourteen thousand men in the battle and the Government six thousand; the killed numbered six hundred, and the rebels captured most of the high officials of the State.

CHOLERA still rages in the villages of numerous provinces of Russia, though the towns are almost free from mortality. In Hamburg the disease has been reduced to ten cases daily. The disease attacked Buda Pesth, owing to the river being similarly tainted to the Elbe at Hamburg. There were forty cases and seventeen deaths. Occasional cases occur in several other old centres of infection on the Continent, but the disease is fast disappearing. Cases have occurred at Woolwich, Gravesend, and Cork, the victim in each case being a sailor. A man is reported to have died of cholera in March in Cambridgeshire, after eating fruit imported from Hamburg. Five thousand died at Meshed in the height of the epidemic.

ANNEXATION by missionary enterprise and government by private company, writes the *St. James's Gazette*, recently have their weak sides; and when the East Africa Company started on a somewhat vague project, in which philanthropy, fighting, and five per cent. were curiously mixed up, we had (and expressed) our doubts as to the enterprise. But the company was allowed to begin—was permitted to plant the flag of Britain in one of the waste places of the earth. And that being so, the persons interested in Uganda who have been urging the Ministry to decide quickly as to what shall be done in that region, have good grounds for their urgency. The matter is understood to be closely occupying the attention of the Cabinet. But there ought not to be much doubt as to our action. *Vestigia nulla retrorsum*—which was John Hampden's motto—is Britain's in the East and South. We have put our foot down in Uganda and the parts adjacent, and we ought not to leave that region to its old welter of barbarism—especially as that will have been made rather worse by our intervention, unless we go on with the work.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, run this day, at Newmarket :—

La Fleche	1
Pensioner	2
Jodel	3

THE GAEKWAR'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

H. H. the Gaekwar starts to-morrow on a visit to Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield.

THE THREATENED STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

The Cotton operatives in Lancashire are preparing for a grim struggle.

It is expected that thirteen million spindles will cease working, thus throwing out of work some fifty thousand hands.

LATER.

With reference to the strike which overhangs the Lancashire trade the Mayor of Liverpool has written to the Mayor of Manchester suggesting arbitration in the case of thirty thousand hands who are Non-Unionists.

THE LEBEL RIFLE.

A letter has appeared from a French officer, serving with the French forces in Dahomey, in which he describes the frightful effects of the bullets fired from the Lebel rifle, which he states pierce thick trees, and lacerate the bodies of the enemy, just as if they had been struck by explosive bullets.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

The German Press of all shades, except the Ultra-Conservative organs, is opposed to the New Army Bill.

DEATH OF COLONEL HICKMAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 26.

Colonel Hickman, commanding the 21st Hussars, died this morning, at Bolarum, from abscess of the liver. The deceased officer was most popular, and a splendid rider. Great regret is felt at his death.

THE BREACH ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Oct. 26.

From to-morrow a passenger train will leave Poona as far as the Rajewadi station ; and the mails and light baggage will then be transhipped to Jejuri. The Engineer and the Traffic Manager visited the breaches. A train arrived early afternoon to-day from the south, which had been transhipped across the breaches. The whole of the crops in the vicinity of the line, where the embankments have been washed away, have been uprooted and swept out of the fields. The work of repairing the line is being rapidly proceeded with.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, recently appointed officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District, vice Captain Steele, has now been confirmed in that appointment.

Lieutenant Clowes, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, first class, has returned to duty after the expiration of the leave granted him.

Lieutenant Hikie, Liverpool Regiment, has been appointed officiating Wing Officer on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry.

The No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners, will leave Kirkee by the special mixed train on the evening of the 7th November, arriving at Bombay the following morning, for embarkation in the troop-ship Mayo.

THE VACANCY IN THE ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD Oct. 26.

A meeting was held here this evening protesting against the action of the Government in selecting an European instead of an Indian to act for Mr. Justice Mahmood who is going on furlough. Raja Rampalsing presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ Oct. 25.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 26.

The s.s. Teheran arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 26.

The s.s. Canton arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 26.

The mail steamer Masselia from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	96¾
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	39 5-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Closing of Mauritius and Madagascar mail at Durban postponed till 10 a.m., Thursday, the 27th inst.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at 7 p.m. on Sunday, the 30th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th October, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	25	10	... a.m.	6	16
Teheran	26	1	45 p.m.	1	15
Suez	26	2	50 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 26th October, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	43	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	14	..	1
" Madras	...	50	...	1

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is settled that when Mr. Harvey James, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, takes four and a-half months' leave, Mr. J. M. Macpherson will officiate ; Mr. Wigley acting as Deputy Secretary.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES will present new colours to the 14th Bombay Infantry at Deesa while on his tour of inspection in that district next December.

IT is understood that Mr. S. Mathews, late of Srinagar, is about to memorialise the Government for permission to prosecute Lieutenant Kaye, Assistant Resident, Kashmir, for illegal arrest in connection with a civil suit at Srinagar.

THE list of lives lost in the wreck of the Bokhara is wrong in one case says the *Englishman*. Mr. Prickett, who is said to have been drowned, is now safe and sound in Calcutta. He was third officer on the Bokhara, but lately transferred to the Rohilla.

A MADRAS contemporary learns that the Mysore Durbar has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the entertainment of the Viceregal party at the Bangalore Cantonment Railway Station, and for the decorations of the quarters to be used on the occasion.

CHOLERA has spread in epidemic form from Teheran southwards to Ispahan and Shiraz. The special arrangements made for medical attendance on the employes of the Indo-European telegraph staff will therefore be continued for the present.

FEROZEPORE is keeping up its reputation of being one of the liveliest little stations in the northern part of India. The present week is unusually festive, the station having taken the last opportunity of speeding the parting regiment, the Royal Sussex, the officers of which corps have been distinguished for their genial hospitality and encouragement of sport during their seven years in Northern India. Their departure to-morrow *en route* for the damp heat of Dum-Dum and Calcutta will be a cause of universal regret to their many friends in these parts, but we feel sure they will soon gain for themselves friends numerous and plenty in their new quarters. Good luck go with them.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND RUSTOMJEE, General contractors and merchants, Quetta, have presented a beautiful grand stand and a totalizator house at a cost of about Rs. 6,000 to the sporting community of Quetta. They have also improved the race-course by erecting railings and posts. The grand-stand commands the view of the whole course.

THE Lahore paper says we have referred to the cow-killing case in Jhind State, which has been exciting considerable interest in native circles. We now learn that an agitation on the subject has started among the Mahomedans of Delhi, to protest against the treatment of their co-religionists by the Jhind Council of Regency in the case, and with regard to the use of beef by Mahomedans in the State. An address is to be presented to the Local Government to solicit the immediate appointment of a mixed commission to enquire into the matter.

THE *Madras Mail* says there was a large decrease in the amount of subscriptions and donations contributed during 1891 towards the following most useful Madras institutions, the Native Infirmary, Founding Asylum, Sir S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar's Lying-in-Hospital and the Raja of Vencatagiri's Choultry. In 1881 the amount collected was Rs. 3,269, in 1890 Rs. 2,619 ; but in 1891 it had dwindled down to Rs. 1,873. Considering the good work that is accomplished by these institutions amongst the native population of Madras, it is only reasonable to expect that the wealthier members of the community should assist more than they have done in the past.

THE Government of India have refused to sanction the transfer of the Behar Light Horse from the jurisdiction of the General Officer Commanding the Allahabad District to that of the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District.

MR. WILSON, the Secretary of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, proposes an alliance with the Shipping Federation, the Union to fix the minimum rate of wage, and the Federation to fix the minimum rate of freight, both being absolutely independent. Stories are current respecting the management of the Seamen's Union. It is stated that £1,400 has been embezzled by branch secretaries, and nearly £11,000 has been spent in the last year in salaries at the head office, while considerable sums have been spent in glorifying Mr. Wilson in a variety of ways.

IT was a Bengali paper which confused Mainpuri with Manipur, and described a proposed camp-of-exercise at the former station as a new expedition against the little State in which the tragedy of March 1891 took place. Now we have a Russian paper, the *Kavkaz*, published at Tiflis, becoming hopelessly confused over the Hazarajat and the Punjab district of Hazara. After noticing the adventures of Amin Khan in the Khyber it refers to a statement that "two more tribes of Hazaras had joined in the revolt," and expresses its inability to understand what revolt was referred to. The conclusion is drawn that the Black Mountain Hazaras had thrown in their lot with the Afridis ; and the opinion is expressed that the matter is of grave import considering the importance of the Khyber route. This, observes an up-country paper, only shows how ignorant Russian writers are of the A B C of frontier politics in India, and how little they follow the course of events in Afghanistan, though pretending to be omniscient in all things connected with the Central Asian question.

THE fortification of Holigoland is being carried out with all expedition. Four hundred men are now employed on the work, and the fortifications will be on a far greater scale than was anticipated. The *Daily News* Berlin correspondent hears that the plan was prepared by the late Count von Moltke, and that this was his last work.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN J. A. NUNN, of the Lahore Veterinary School, is to be continued in the Principalship in spite of his refusal to join the new Civil Veterinary Department, to which the appointment has been assigned.

THE Secretary of State has not yet sent out his reply on the rules proposed for the Civil Veterinary Department. It is not improbable that the rules may come out in a revised form from the Home, as the authorities there are most likely to have their say on them.

GREAT excitement prevails at Pondicherry regarding the Naturalisation Scheme of French Colonial subjects, which is expected to come before the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate for final decision at the end of this month. The Minister for the Colonies is entirely in favour of the project proposed by the Special Committee appointed to examine and advise upon the question, and it is considered likely that Government will support the Colonial Office. Pondicherry has taken up the matter in earnest and the Mayor has prepared a Memorial upon the subject, which has been submitted to the Governor, requesting him to support it. The Memorial is signed by all the members of the Conseil-General residing in Pondicherry.

IN connection with the possibility of manufacturing high explosives in India, writes a contemporary, it is of interest to note that gun cotton has recently been manufactured at Stowmarket Factory in a temperature of 130° Fahrenheit. Its quality and power were undeniable, and consequently there seems no reason why nitro-glycerine compounds should not be made in the plains of India even in the hot weather. If so perhaps the refrigerating chamber which would now be required for the making of cordite, might be dispensed with altogether. It is one of the stumbling-blocks in the way of the Indian Ordnance Department, and a serious one too, as workmen could scarcely be found who would long endure the sudden changes from great heat to excessive cold.

AN unexpected fire broke out on Thursday at the Golden Temple at Amritsar, beneath the Gurabagh gate, through sparks from the fireworks burning above it. Two men were seriously burnt, and three slightly. They were all carried to the hospital.

OWING to the leakage of naphtha and petroleum from badly-made barges on the River Volga, the fish are being gradually exterminated, and have quite disappeared at the stopping-places of the vessels. The oil, besides polluting the water, kills the infusoria and insects on which the fishes prey, and during the spring floods of the river it destroys their larvæ by hindering them from breathing. Moreover it injures the vegetation of the flooded lands, an evil which is hardly made good by the supply of oil which the peasants and farmers are able to collect for nothing. The sterlet of Astrachan, a delicious fish, is becoming uneatable owing to the flavour of naphtha it contracts by living in the contaminated waters.

M. SHISKIN'S organ, the *Novoye Vremya*, is much disturbed at a report that M. Ribot has been questioned by Lord Rosebery respecting the attitude of France in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. M. Ribot replied that France would continue her past and present policy. The *Novoye Vremya* states that if Russia's willingness to conciliate Mr. Gladstone, even to the extent of concessions in Central Asia, induces Lord Rosebery to pursue a policy calculated to produce complications, then Russia will retaliate on the Balkans, in Central Asia, and in Egypt.

THE experiments with the shortened 12-pounder breech-loading gun have not been satisfactory. The shooting is far inferior to that gained with the 12-pounder proper, the initial velocity being, of course, much reduced. The carriage has, however, proved itself to be all that is wanted. The trials are being carried out with a view to seeing whether a lighter gun cannot be provided for Horse Artillery, so as to reduce the weight behind the teams, which is at present unquestionably excessive. For field batteries the 12-pounder cannot be surpassed, though the shell still leaves something to be desired, and so long as the bursting-charge of shrapnel is placed in the head of the shell, the full effect of the high velocity and low trajectory will not be obtained.

THERE has again been some little friction, writes a Calcutta commercial correspondent, in reference to a bank contracting to buy a merchant's bill on London, and then refusing to take them because the goods were drawn against at a higher rate than that ruling for the stuff here or at home. On the broad question the bank is of course quite right, in the absence of a stipulation in the contract naming the price at which the merchandise was to be invoiced and drawn against. It is said that those interested are determined to fight it out, and it is to be hoped they will, and so have the point finally settled. There are other side issues, too, that may see the light if it is contested.

A PROFESSIONAL correspondent of the *Lancet* complains bitterly of the large amount of time which busy medical men are expected to devote to patients who do not pay for their services. The other day this gentleman received a letter asking him to see a young woman in whom the writer was interested. the *Lancet's* correspondent replied that he would be happy to see the young woman at the hospital. Upon this his correspondent's wife sent the following appeal : "Sunday, Sept. 25th.—Dear Mr.—, —I am going to ask you a great favour ; it is this. Would you mind the young woman my husband wrote to you about coming to see you in Harley-street, instead of going to either hospital ! The fact is I am so nervous just now about infection, both for the girl (who is in my service) and the fear of her bringing any germ from an out-patients' department. She is a good girl, and I am most anxious to know your opinion about her. Once more asking forgiveness for troubling you, I am, sincerely yours, ——." The author of this remonstrance adds that, as far as he is aware, the only ground on which this lady could base her claim to "favour" is that eleven years ago, at the request of her medical attendant, he performed an operation upon her for a very reduced fee, and that she subsequently paid him several professional visits, for which no honorarium was ever tendered.

THE late Mr. Spurgeon had been often heard to say that he never passed the "Hotel des Anglais" at Mentone without looking up at the windows of a certain room in that house, and thanking God for a merciful deliverance there experienced. The story is told in detail by Mr. Harrald in his article on Mr. Spurgeon's "Last Drives" in "The Sword and the Trowel." Many years ago, Mr. Spurgeon was lying in the room referred to very ill ; but he had insisted upon the friends who were with him going out for a little exercise. Scarcely had they left, when a madman, who had eluded the vigilance of his keepers, rushed in, and said, "I want you to save my soul." With great presence of mind, the sufferer bade the poor fellow kneel down by the side of the bed, and prayed for him as best he could under the circumstances. Mr. Spurgeon then told the man to go away, and return in half-an-hour. Providentially, says the narrator, he obeyed ; and as soon as he was gone, the doctor and servants were summoned, but they were not able to overtake the madman before he had stabbed someone in the street.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN delivered an interesting speech at the durbar at Rampur on Saturday. Some weeks ago it was said that the young Nawab, Hamid Ali Khan, would probably take a trip out of India next year, and the Lieutenant-Governor was able to inform the durbaris that the Government of India had given their assent to this arrangement. The Nawab will leave India in March next for an eight months' tour in China, Japan, America, England and Europe. The Lieutenant-Governor also announced that if the condition of affairs in Rampur remained satisfactory, the Nawab would be installed after his return next year, of course under the guidance and restrictions suitable in the case of one who will then only be emerging from his teens.

IT was stated the other day (writes a Berlin correspondent) that General Dragomiroff, the Commanding General of the Army Corps stationed at Kieff, and one of the ablest Russian officers, was to quit his post in consequence of a conflict with the War Minister, M. Wannowsky. The statement is, in so far, incorrect, as the Czar did not accept the General's resignation, but adjusted the difference in another way. The causes of controversy were the following : General Dragomiroff got to know that the wife of one of the Generals subordinate to him employed her husband's aide-de-camp and adjutants to copy her poems, novels, and essays, and, in short, regarded them more as in her service than in that of her husband. General Dragomiroff called the General to account, sharp words were exchanged, and the end was that the Commander-in-Chief summoned his subordinate to send in his resignation. The General complied, submitted to the Minister of War his letter of resignation, and the reasons for the step. M. Wannowsky, who knew the officer to be an able general, wished to retain his services in the army, and wrote in this sense a private and friendly letter to General Dragomiroff. The latter, a man of the same calibre as the late General Skobeleff, replied in very impolite terms, so that the War Minister felt induced to submit the whole affair to the Emperor, who settled it in such a way that both officers remain in his service.

IN the "Brief Narrative" published by Mr. George Muller relative to his famous Orphan Houses at Ashley Down, near Bristol, the simple figures bear a marvellous testimony to the spontaneous benevolence of the religious world. Mr. Muller, as is well known, has made it a rule never to apply personally to any one for a contribution to these important institutions ; yet there has been sent to him—"the result," as he expresses it, "of prayer to God"—since the commencement of his work the enormous sum of £848,588, irrespective of £361,424 forwarded for other objects. At the time, according to his fifty-third annual report when he entered upon this labour the total accommodation in orphanages in this country was for 3,600 children only, and there were at that time, according to official statistics, 6,000 orphans under eight years of age in the prisons of England. Now there are at Ashley Down alone 2,050 orphans. "The result of this," continues Mr. Muller, "has been that, by means of other individuals, or through societies, one institution after another has been opened for the reception of twenty, thirty, fifty, or one hundred orphans ; or that orphan houses have been built for two hundred, three hundred, four hundred, and even five hundred orphans, so that now, I am happy to say, there is accommodation in England alone for at least one hundred thousand orphans."

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association was held in the Municipal Council Hall last night, when Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., presided over a large and representative gathering. Mr. Acworth reviewed the work of the Bombay Branch, and that of the Association generally, which he considered had been so far satisfactory. He viewed with particular satisfaction the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee to consider the question of currency, and the fact that the president of the Currency Association, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, had proceeded to England to give evidence before that Committee. The speaker also referred to the action of the Chamber of Commerce, which he considered was highly important, and mentioned the facts that the native importers of the city had themselves presented a memorial to the Government of India, pointing out the evils of an unstable exchange. In concluding his remarks he trusted that Lord Herschell's Committee would not be simply a means for procrastination. The question had been threshed for fifteen years, and little evidence need, in his opinion, be now taken. He moved : "That this meeting records its satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee as an indication of interest on the part of the Home Government, and is glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay is on his way to England to give evidence before it. At the same time the members of the Association in Bombay earnestly trust that the Committee will record the result of its deliberations with the least possible delay, as they feel that the emergency is one of a pressing character, and that the questions at issue having been the subject of consideration for many years, are ripe for decision." The resolution was seconded by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and having been supported by Mr. Sorabjee E. Warden, was unanimously adopted. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

THE second round of this tournament was contested on the Cooperage yesterday evening in the presence of a larger gathering than assembled on the first day. The combatants were the representatives of the Worcester and Lancashire Regiments at Poona, and the spirit of emulation, which has characterised their play both in the Deccan capital and on the Bombay ground since the cup was presented by the Rovers in 1891, was fully recognised in their play. The Lancashire men were warm favourites, and their first-class exposition of the game under the Association code quite justified the fancy. The teams were about level in weight and stamina. The Lancashire were immeasurably superior to their opponents in the combined system which they prominently brought into action. Their forward play in which short and accurate passing was displayed often transferred the ball into unpleasant proximity to their opponents' stronghold, who showed a tendency all through to keep the ball longer than was necessary, and consequently threw away several fine chances by their tardiness. The back-play of the Lancashire team was superb. The players stopped some dangerous rushes from the Worcester forwards, whose main drawback was an absence of support amongst their forward lines. During the first half the systematic working of the Lancashire forwards gradually carried the ball to within a few yards of the Worcester goal at the Bandstand End. Many close scrimmages were fought and the standard of the Worcester was only saved by the determined play of the backs, whose line of opposition was exceptionally good. No goal was scored in the first period, and after the sides changed for the second bout the Worcesters made a bold bid for victory. No doubt they must have felt the absence of Calligan, who was incapacitated by an accident sustained at Hyderabad. For swiftness of pace the Lancashires were decidedly the best, and although they gained ground remarkably quick on some occasions, yet they did not succeed in breaking the defence of their opposing backs. The game was obstinately contested all through, and terminated in a draw, neither side scoring.

The following are the players :—Worcesters.—Carrington, goal ; Gibbs, Cooper, Aldridge, and Southall, backs ; Shaw, Ashfield, Cully, Bradney, Eagles, and Emesley, forwards. Lancashires.—Hubback, goal ; McDermott, Kitchen, Hallaham, and McDowal, backs ; White, McVay, Edward, Morris, Moynsough, and Dwyer, forwards.

TOLLS IN NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to observe in your paper of the 5th instant, that your correspondent "Sympathiser" has brought to the notice of the public the most oppressive tolls levied by the Donta Durbar from the pilgrims visiting the shrine of Ambajee.

Donta is a petty State under the Mahikantha Political Agency. It has a yearly revenue of Rs. 70,000, of which Rs. 50,000 have been derived from the pilgrim traffic to Ambajee alone. The Rana of Donta enjoys special influence from having in his territory the famous shrine of the goddess Amba Bhavani, where in August, September, October, November, December, and May thousands of pilgrims of all ranks meet, their costly offerings coming in the end to the Rana's treasury.

I have been an occasional visitor of Ambajee, and I say from experience that the details of the tolls given by your correspondent are accurate.

In the former times what is called Jijiavero (tax per head) was levied in many Native States of India. But this was condemned by the British Government, and it has been abolished in almost all the Native States except in Donta. Numerous complaints were made by the pilgrims to the Political Agent of Mahikantha against the improper and oppressive tolls, but the great influence of the Rana prevailed, and no notice was taken. In addition to what your correspondent has stated I may add that the Donta Durbar has the monopoly of all the means of conveyance. From a horse-keeper, or bullock-keeper or a coolie, the Rana takes the half or perhaps two-thirds of what the keeper or coolie gets. Pilgrims have also no option of hiring any animals. They must hire those of the Donta Darbar, and pay what is demanded. In a hilly place like Arasur, where the temple of the goddess is situated and where no other means of conveyance is available poor pilgrims have no other alternative but to submit to the Rana's arbitrary rule.

While writing this letter I have further heard that the Rana has increased his portion of tolls from horse-keepers, coolies, and others. Pilgrims who cross the boundary of Arasur simply for fetching their bundles from coolies following, are subjected to fresh tolls. What is to be regretted most is that no receipts for the money paid are given, and to say nothing of the great inconvenience the pilgrims are otherwise put to.

Now what does the State do in return of the large revenue derived from the pilgrims ? Absolutely nothing. There is no sanitary arrangement of any kind whatever. The temple is filthy : the dharamshallas are all left to the care of dogs, and the only reservoir called the "Monsarovar" for bathing purposes is dirty : there is no road or even footpath made to reach Amboju. The village of Arasur is never cleaned. In fact the public visiting the shrine gets no return. The State also receives a share from the Banias who sell provisions and liquids to pilgrims at exorbitant prices. I hope that the Government of Bombay will at once, in the interest of public welfare, take serious notice of the somewhat arbitrary rules of the Donta Durbar, and advise the Rana to at once abolish the oppressive toll.—Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON INDIAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those who grudge liberal education to the people of India on the ground that it will some day or other do harm to the British rule in this country, will do well to read the following extract from Professor Vambery's interesting article in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*. He says :—"Whatever short-sighted grumblers may say against the liberal policy of public instruction introduced in India, in which they discover a source of harm for England, it is an indisputable fact that the greater the light disseminated amongst the Asiatic subjects of the Queen-Empress, the clearer will be seen the difference between the rule of Great Britain and that of Russia, and the more will be appreciated the blessings of Western civilisation. Those who flatter themselves with the hope that the continually diminishing number of disaffected will be able to foment a revolution must, and will be, in the end, greatly disappointed, for a repetition of the sad events of 1857 can hardly be thought of under the present conditions, when the ties between the rulers and the ruled are steadily strengthening."—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Ratnagiri, October 23.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. There were also present Colonel Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Hurkissondass Nurotumdass, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, and Dr. Viegas.

NEW KERB-STONES TO FOOT-PATHS.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated 17th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that in laying departmentally new kerb-stones at the side of foot-paths in place of old khankies, the cost is Rs. 94 per 100 running feet for the kerb-stones alone, this being the annual repair contractor's rate. The concrete costs Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and the labour for fixing Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per 100 running feet, or in all, Rs. 102 to Rs. 116 per 100 running feet. Mr. Hiraji Spencer, contractor for fixing table-stones and kerbing at the sides of foot-path to be paved with Indian Patent Stone, has undertaken under his contract to do similar work at Rs. 50 per 100, running feet, complete, and the Commissioner requested the sanction of 3,000 running feet of kerb-stones being fixed by the contractor ; the amount to be paid from the road repairs grant, Rs. 45 per 100 running feet being charged to item 1 D, road repairs and maintenance, and Rs. 5 to item No. 2 labour.

The Committee accorded the required sanction.

A LEGAL QUESTION REGARDING A PRIVATE STREET.

The Committee next considered a letter, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting with reference to the resolution of the Committee, dated 17th August last, that the application to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court for the recovery of the expenses incurred in repairing Zaoba's cart came on for disposal on the 22nd ult., and the result was that the application was dismissed on the ground that the Municipality is unable to adduce satisfactory evidence to show that the passage in question is a private street, within the meaning of Section 305 of the Municipal Act. Stating that out of the total cost Rs. 4,396-7-8 a sum of Rs. 67-10-4 has been recovered. Requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the writing off of the balance Rs. 4,328-13-4 out of commission account, crediting the balance of commission account to revenue.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to write off the balance.

THE GIBBS ROAD SUBSIDENCE.

The next subject for consideration was a letter, dated the 24th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 46,200 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of repairing Gibbs Road. Stating that orders for the commencement of the work have been issued in anticipation of sanction. Forwarding report from the Executive Engineer on the subject.

The Committee resolved to give the required sanction.

POWER TO CALL FOR REPORTS.

The next mattter brought under discussion was a memorandum, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding counsel's opinion on the question of the legal position of the Standing Committee as regards calling for reports, &c.

Mr. Shroff was curious enough to enquire if counsel's opinion was favourable to the Committee.

The Commissioner said with a smile, that counsel's opinion was to the effect that the Committee had no power whatever to call for reports from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Shroff had the further curiosity to ask who the learned counsel was.

The Commissioner said the opinion was that of the Hon. Mr. Lang, acting Advocate General, who thought that the Corporation only could call for reports, and not the Standing Committee.

It was resolved that the case stated for counsel's opinion as well as the opinion itself be printed and circulated to the members.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

THE RAIN SPECULATION CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, the case in which Canjee Bhimjee and Dosabhoy Eduljee were charged by Superintendent Grennan with keeping a gambling-house in contravention of Section IV. of Act IV. of 1887, came on for further hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Roughton, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Mathura Zaver, in his cross-examination by Mr. Roughton, said that although the time of determining the bets was entered in the book, the clock was not mentioned in the entry. The parties did not give him authority to determine the time by the compound clock, which was not mentioned in the entry by other clerks. The parties did not ask him to look to the clock when the bets were decided. All the bets made on the 23rd of June, and entered in the book shown to the witness, were decided at 6 o'clock. There was no rain on that day, and there was, therefore, no necessity of looking at the clock. The entries were not in his hand-writing. He did not know whether the words Sucku Jayoon, *i.e.*, no rain were written by the clerk, Lullo, after hearing the clock strike six. A clerk in the employ of the pehdiwalla could determine the bets after hearing the clock strike six. The parties could not decide the bets. He had made a bet on the 29th of June on his own behalf, and he had won it. He could not swear whether he had determined the bets after hearing the clock strike six on that evening. He had made a bet on the 22nd of July. The words *Mori sai* were not in the witness's hand-writing. He had made a few entries on that day. His practice was to look at the compound clock and note down the time, but he could not say what was the practice of other stall-holders. He sent sombody else to see what the time was, and he decided the bets according to the time given by the man.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said that he did not send anybody to look at the clock, if he heard the clock strike. He need not look at the clock if it rained after 6 p. m. He determined the bets by the time of the compound clock. He did hear some bettors mentioning the name of the clock, but it was an understood thing that the bets were to be decided by that clock.

Nagindass Hathichund, examined by Mr. Rougton, said that there was not a single entry in the book, shown to him in which the compound clock was mentioned. The clock was never referred to by the bettors when the bets were made. The books were sometimes handed over at half-past four or half-past five if there were no signs of rain, but if it rained after the books had been handed over his trouble of writing the entries increased, and so did his brokerage. If the compound clock happened to stop, the bettors looked at their own watches. It there was a difference of ten minutes here and there, it mattered very little. He had no recollection whether he made the entry (Exhibit J) by looking at the compound clock or a watch.

In his re-examination by Mr. Little, witness said that he did see the compound clock stop in the months of June and July. Whenever the clock stopped, it was immediately set going on. If the clock did not stop, it was looked at for seeing the time which was taken down in the book.

Mr. Little intimated that he did not desire to call any further evidence.

The case stands adjourned until Thursday, the 3rd proximo.

THE ABKARI LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will be of great interest to the public if you or any of your legal readers will kindly explain a difficulty which has occurred to me on a reading of Act No. V. of 1878. Section 43 of the Act treats of penalties for illegal import, &c., and Section 47 for illegal possession of liquor, &c. It would take space to quote the Sections here at length. But a glance would convince that mere possession of illicit liquor in quantity authorised by license is no offence under the Abkari Act unless there is additional evidence to show that the liquor is either imported or manufactured. In the case of Imperatrix vs. Byramjee Kharsetji, JJ Scott and Jardine ruled—Criminal Ruling No. 34, dated 17th July 1889—that "to make Section 43 of the Act applicable, there ought to be, beyond mere possession, some affirmative evidence of the facts necessary to constitute an offence under that Section . . . ." This affords a fair loophole of escape to breakers of Abkari Laws, and unless some provision is made, there will always be considerable difficulty in bringing the guilt home to the accused and the offenders will go scot-free. For ought I know there underlies some nice question of law on this point. I simply touch the subject, and will be glad if it succeeds in drawing the attention of experts.—Yours, &c.,

Nadiad, Oct. 25. A.

M. POTANIN, the Russian traveller, started some time ago on his journey to Si Chuan and Eastern Tibet. He took with him an officer of the Staff and an engineer, and will be joined by M. Beregovski, who is already in Chinese territory. The Russian Geographical Society made a grant of 50,000 roubles for fitting out the party, and for publishing the results of the former expeditions to the same country under Pievtsoff and Grumgrijimailo.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY BILL.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing on the 21st ult., regarding the Bill which we hear this morning the press condemns, says :—

It is still the dead season in Berlin, but the approaching Winter Session of the Reichstag is beginning to cast its shadows before, and everyone is convinced that it will not pass without serious conflict and difficulty. The Government of the German Empire has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for a very considerable increase of expenditure on the Army. The present war strength of Germany amounts, according to the latest estimates, to 2,900,000 men, while the number of soldiers at the disposal of the French Republic is estimated at 3,240,000—a difference of 340,000 in favour of France. This difference will, however, become still more unfavourable to Germany in course of years. It is estimated that, according to the present military systems, Germany will have in 1914 3,488,000 soldiers, while France will have 4,125,000, or an advantage of 637,000 men. In view of these estimates, and of the present threatened Franco-Russian combination, it is manifest that Germany cannot afford to stand still, and the military authorities of the Empire have for some time been engaged upon the problem of effecting an increase without overtaxing the resources of the country. It is generally believed, in spite of some ill-reported and possibly apocryphal utterances of the Emperor, that the two years' system of service with the colours will be tried. The number of men at present with the colours is 486,983. This means a yearly access of about 162,000 recruits. Were the two years' system adopted, the number of recruits yearly enlisted would be about 243,000, and it is estimated, with all allowances warranted by Army statistics, that this would give a war strength, (*i.e.*, active and reserve) in 1914 of 4,360,000. One great advantage of the two years' system is that it need not increase the number of men with the colours. Twice 243,000 is the same as three times 162,000, but a yearly enlistment of 243,000 means, roughly speaking, the yearly addition of that number of men to the reserves. Of course, the crux of the whole question is the additional expenditure involved. Of men there is plenty and to spare, for not even under the two years' system could the whole of the able-bodied Germans of military age be enlisted. But the question is whether the country could bear the additional expenditure involved in the training, both while with the colours and when in the reserves, of so large an additional body of men. The estimates of the increased cost for the two years' system differ considerably, and have been variously stated at from £2,000,000 to £7,500,000. While £2,000,000 additional expenditure might suffice for the mere introduction of the new system on paper, the Government, as I learn on the best authority, will require and demand a much larger sum in order to place the contemplated reforms on a sure basis, and also to carry out various other improvements which have long been contemplated. The annual increase in the War Estimates will I believe be about £4,000,000, but a special vote of £4,000,000, will also be demanded to meet special expenditure for the financial year 1893-94. These figures form a decisive contradiction of the alarmist rumours which were originally circulated regarding the New Army Bill, but even the sum they represent will be a stumbling-block to an influential section of the Reichstag. Not only the Freisinnige, or Manchester Radicals, but also a large number of the National Liberals, and even of the Moderate Conservatives think that the Government, which, thanks to a great national movement, obtained the Septennate in 1887, should pause before making further demands upon the financial resources of the country. The ratio of the cost of the Army and Navy to the general expenditure of the Empire is already very high. In the ten years from 1883-84 to 1892-93 the total expenditure of the German Empire was £461,500,000, while the Army and Navy alone cost £274,600,000, a proportion of about 60 per cent. In view of these circumstances the Government has already to face the problem of obtaining a parliamentary majority for its new plans. Hitherto Count von Caprivi has mainly relied upon a combination of the Conservatives and the Catholic Centre. The great majority of the Conservatives will doubtless be as ready as they always have been to support any scheme with the object of strengthening the national defences. But the Catholic party is in no friendly frame of mind after what they consider their betrayal in the matter of the ill-fated Prussian Education Bill. It seems certain that they will demand a *quid pro quo* from the Government before they give their support, and the probability is that their demand will be the readmission of the Jesuits and other religious orders. But Count von Caprivi has already met this demand by an absolute and final refusal. He can hardly, in view of the disaster of last spring, introduce a new denominational Education Bill to satisfy the Catholics. His position is, therefore, extremely critical, and his opponents, especially in the Bismarckian camp, profess to doubt if he will weather the perils of next Session as Imperial Chancellor. There remains, of course, one final resort—the dissolution of the Reichstag and an appeal to the patriotism of the country. Had Prince Bismarck been in office we should already have seen the newspapers full of alarmist paragraphs about the Franco-Russian *entente*. Whether his successor will be able to rouse the national spirit to the pitch necessary for adequate pecuniary sacrifices is very questionable. That danger exists is undoubted. The French will continue to be very cautious about provoking a single-handed struggle which, if they failed, would endanger their national existence. But could the unwilling Czar be induced to give his sanction to a provisional Franco-Russian alliance there would be no lack of Hotspurs on either side to bring about an early *casus fœderis*. In the event of the Triple Alliance having to put forth all its strength, Germany—there is no use in blinking the fact—would have to bear the heat and burden of the day. All these considerations are, doubtless, present to the minds of those who are responsible for the safety of Central Europe, and there is every likelihood that soon after the opening of the Reichstag Court von Caprivi will in very plain words, review the European situation for the warning and guidance of the German people.

LOCAL AUTONOMY IN FRENCH INDIA.

FOR more than three years futile attempts have, from time to time, been made to modify the present system of voting in the French Colonies. Monsieur Etienne, the Sub-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the de Freycinet Ministry, prepared a plan for correcting the existing abuses and of anchoring the electioneering ship in smooth waters ; but his project seems to have died a natural death long before he handed over his portfolio to Monsieur Jamais, the present energetic and irrepressible Sub-Secretary for the Colonies. M. Jamais's scheme, which was submitted to the Superior Council for the French Colonies for deliberation in July last, sketches certain important reforms in the electoral system of French India, which the Sub-Secretary of State thinks will "on the whole, be less absolute and radical in its tendencies than the project presented by the Government decree of 1884." The present system was inaugurated in January, 1872, and provided for three separate and distinct lists of voters viz., (1) Europeans and descendants of Europeans, (2) Native Christians, and (3) other Natives. It is worked on the lines laid down in the decree of the 26th February, 1884, and has been vigorously protested against by the Native electors, forming the 3rd list, ever since its adoption. Monsieur Jamais's new scheme proposes a modification in the numbers of the representatives of the 2nd and 3rd lists. He would take away a certain number of Councillors from the former list and add them to the latter. This operation would still leave the 3rd list in a helpless minority, so long as the 1st and 2nd lists remained united. But this latter contingency is by no means sure, as some of the Native Christian representatives have of late shown unmistakable signs of wavering, a circumstance that has caused considerable anxiety among the European and Eurasian sections of voters. And naturally so, for if the 2nd list was equally divided between the 1st and 3rd lists, the latter would command a majority, and the Native representatives would possess the dominant power. Monsieur Nouet, a late Governor of Pondicherry, but now of Guadalupe, was asked in January 1890 by the late Sub-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to submit a report upon the "Electoral Regime of French India" : and in the following March he furnished Monsieur Etienne with a most exhaustive and able document upon the subject in question. The paper seems to have been pigeon-holed for a couple of years or more, as it only came to light a short time ago and has lately been published officially. The full text of it appeared in the columns of the *Madras Mail* in August last. Monsieur Nouet remarks that shortly before he prepared his reply to the Sub-Secretary he had made an extended tour in Northern and Western India which he had undertaken "with a view of becoming intimately acquainted with the *modus operandi* of the Government of British India." And he further adds :—"My ideas and opinions as given in this paper have been gained by a practical study of the question under review." The ex-Governor of Pondicherry is one of the most talented and experienced officers in the French Colonial Department, and his suggestions and advice undoubtedly deserve the highest consideration of his Government. But they seem to have had but little weight with the authorities in Paris. Monsieur Nouet regards the Indian Congress in British India as "a movement to which we are not indifferent," and His Excellency, who anticipated Lord Cross's measure, thinks that "before long England will have to make room for the native element in the elective bodies of the country."

He considers that, "the introduction of political questions into French India has been premature," and that, "it was not necessary to give to the Indians political rights superior to those accorded to the Annamites, which would have prepared the way for their consolidation. The cry of 'India for the Indians' is heard on all sides, and if the 'unity of the lists' is to be established as proposed and perseveringly insisted upon by the Deputy for French India, the result must come before long. The French colonists in India must be protected, or they will disappear altogether." The modifications proposed by Monsieur Pierre Alype, the Indian Deputy, are perfectly logical, but the affairs of this world are not always managed by pure logic; and other means have, therefore, to be resorted to. It must likewise be remembered that French and Indian views and ideas do not always agree. If the unity of the lists were to be established the influence of the small group of Europeans would be nowhere, and we should then see a sort of "Black Republic," where would reign a strange mixture of democratic ideas and caste prejudices. The actual electoral system of French India consists in the election of a Senator, a Deputy, and General, Local and Municipal Councillors. M. Nouet would propose to substitute for the Municipal Council a Municipal Committee, and for the General Council a Colonial Council. By this means the numbers of the 3rd list might be increased without injuring the interests of the 1st and 2nd lists. Monsieur Nouet's suggestions and advice have not, apparently, so far found favour either with the Ministry for the Colonies or the Superior Council; but the questions at issue have yet to be deliberated upon by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. Meanwhile, further complications are cropping up. A Commission was lately appointed by the Minister for the Colonies to consider the political rights of the natives of the French Colonies, and the Committee in reporting upon the project recommends that "political rights should be given only to such natives as will become naturalised French subjects, which would place them in the same conditions as European French citizens." It appears that although the natives of French India have enjoyed Parliamentary rights of voting for 21 years, the natives of other Colonies do not possess this privilege, or at least to the same extent. In the event of the proposal of the Commission becoming law, it seems unlikely that the Home Government will deprive its native Indian subjects of the rights they obtained 21 years ago. About 800 natives only have as yet declared themselves as citizens of France under the new Code, and of these the great bulk are Pariahs. The scheme, notwithstanding the advantages it secures, has been an entire failure. It has been tried in other French colonies and has failed equally, notably in Algeria, where in a population of 3,000,000 scarcely 500 have become naturalised. It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that neither the caste people nor the wealthy men of India will adopt the naturalisation scheme, and Government will do well to seek for some other project whereby to quell the spirit of political discontent which has assumed rather alarming proportions. It does not appear that any electoral reforms it may be possible to make in the present constitutional laws of French India will meet the case. Matters, however, cannot remain much longer as they now are, and the alternatives seem to be, first, to build up a project upon the basis laid down by Governor Nouet, similar to the Cochin-China system; or second, to fall back upon the old plan in force up to the fall of the Empire. Monsieur Jamais is very *prononce* upon the subject. In his speech before the Conseil Superieur in July last, he is reported to have said—"Our administration should always be animated by feelings of loyalty and generosity towards the people of India, and I recommend more particularly to the Superior Council the proposed scheme of electoral reform. It is a question which I hope your deliberations will solve, so that it may result in ameliorating the present condition of which the large majority of natives complain." Monsieur Nouet writes still more strongly upon the question:—"The representatives of the 3rd list complain of being invariably in a minority, and that the interests of their constituents is consequently disregarded or altogether sacrificed. We ought, therefore, formally and in an irrevocable manner to afford them a majority by means of the new distribution of seats." The final settlement of this much vexed question of electoral reforms in French India is now left for the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to decide. It is admitted on all sides that a radical change in the local administration must take place, and the sooner the change is made the better. The result of the scheme emphatically proves that the Local self-government system is not suited to India.—*Madras Mail.*

BELGAUM NEWS.

Our Belgaum correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—The last tidings I heard from the "Oppressed Ryot" is that though the very heavy rains we have had lately are not just what was required for the now fast-ripening crops in Belgaum itself, yet they have come just in the exact time to help on all the dry crops—jowari bajri, &c., in the eastern districts. An eighteen-annas crop is what is confidently expected in most parts. Now that all "Europe goods" have an ever-rising tendency, the idea that local products will at least be plentiful and cheap is very comforting to us residents in the land of the fallen and yet falling rupee.

A golf handicap has been played off lately. The score of which I have just received for publication from the Honorary Secretary, Captain Haughton, 2nd M. I.

DRAWINGS.

Major Saunders	8	Mr Vallentin	6
Dr Hoey	20	Capt Rich	20
Capt Grove	8	Mr Wroughton	scratch
Major Hart	18	Mr Warden	15
Mr Boger	10	Mr Murray	20
Capt Haughton	4	Mr Leicester	16
Mr Fry	scratch	Mr Boyd	6

GOLF HANDICAP SCORES.

	1st round	2nd round	Total	Handicap	Nett Total.	
Major Saunders	55	...	...	8	..	
Sergt-Major Hoey	73	...	...	20	..	
Capt Grove	60	60	120	8	112	
Major Hart	66	64	130	18	112	
Mr Boger	65	65	130	16	120	
Capt Haughton	55	57	112	4	108	
Mr Fry	54	53	107	scr.	107	Winner
Mr Vallentin	57	60	117	6	111	
Capt Rich	Resigned			20	...	
Mr Wroughton	...	...	...	scr.	..	
Mr Marden	62	65	127	15	112	
Mr Murray	64	66	130	20	110	
Mr Leicester	63	66	129	16	113	
Mr Boyd	61	66	127	6	121	

MILITARY NEWS.

The garrison at Nasirabad has been strengthened by the despatch of a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers from Neemuch. A squadron of Native Cavalry forms part of the garrison of Nasirabad, but it had to be withdrawn during the late scarcity in that part of the country.

Lieutenant de Carey, Officiating Paymaster of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed Paymaster of the Karachi Depot for the coming trooping season, and ordered to take up the appointment by the 1st proximo. Lieutenant Smith, of the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is now officiating.

The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon has been directed to proceed to Sirur and inspect the lines and horses of the 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse) on Friday, the 28th instant.

The names of the winners in the Poona District Revolver Club Matches for October, have been published and are as under:—

MATCH I, OFFICERS.

Number of Competitors 19.

	Score.
Lieut Stuart, Worcester Regt	33
Lieut Fagan, Worcester Regt	33
Lieut Harrison, 25th Bombay Rifles	31

MATCH II, WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Number of Competitors, 25.

	Score.
Sergt Carleton, Worcester Regt	32
Sergt Allan, Sappers and Miners	31
Sergt Devlin, Sappers and Miners	30
Sergt Payne, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt	30
Sergt Wade, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regt	28

MATCH III, NATIVE OFFICERS.

Number of Competitors, 36.

	Score.
Jemadar Shaik Imam, 3rd Bombay Lt Infy	28
Sub-Maj Amin Khan, 13th Bombay Infy	27
Jemadar Joseph Daniel, 3rd Bombay L Infy	26
Ressaldar Baput, 2nd Lancers	25
Jemadar Dalchand, 2nd Lancers	23
Subedar Rupawalla, 25th Bombay Rifles	20
Jemadar Gungaram Parker, 25th Bombay Rifles	19
Jemadar Ragu Dayal, 25th Bombay Rifles	19
Jemadar Runjit Singh, 2nd Lancers	18

Nursing Sister M. Carlisle has been permitted to resign her appointment in the Indian Nursing Service, with effect from March next, on account of ill-health.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the resignation by Lieutenant H. R. P. Perry, East Yorkshire Regiment, of his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Churchill, M.B., A.M.S., having, on the 20th October, reported his return from six months' general leave to England, is directed to resume the charge of the Allahabad Station Hospital, *vice* Surgeon-Major Mapleton, A.M.S., who will do duty at the Station Hospital, until further orders.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* observes:—Two old judicial servants of the Crown in the city have again, we hear, been favoured with an extension of service for a year. Mr. Gunputrao, the second Judge of the Small Causes' Court is one of them; the other is our esteemed Chief Presidency Magistrate. Last year we observed that it was expedient in the interests of justice itself that when we had an experienced magistrate of the ability and integrity of Mr. Cooper, he should be allowed to remain on the Magisterial bench as long as possible, never mind whether he was past fifty-five or past sixty. So long as his mental vigour was strong and so long as he inspired the gretest confidence in the public for his strict impartiality and even-handed justice, it would be a grievous error to force so useful a public servant to retire and fill his place, in all probability, by some raw and untried or tried but humdrum officer about whom the public may know little or next to nothing or may be altogether uneasy. It would be wisdom on the part of the Government therfore to allow Mr. Cooper to remain for a number of years yet on the Chief Magisterial bench in the city.

REMOUNT STABLES ON KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Government reply to the representation of the Corporation about the temporary Remount stables on the Kennedy Sea Face, says the *Rast Goftar*, is courteous but not completely satisfactory. They take the placing of the stables in a most salubrious part of the city to be a sad necessity which they regret, they say, but cannot help. A majority of the Corporation were pleased with such an expression of opinion from high quarters, and virtually admitted the perfect justice of the Government view and by implication the mistake of their original representation, by simply recording the letter. The Corporation would have acted more consistently with their previous representation, if they had adopted the proposal to make another reference to Government on the fresh grounds laid before them, in addition to the old grounds which had not been satisfactorily answered. It was not known to the Corporation that on the great Holi festival of the Hindoos and the Shabibarat of the Mahomedans, when vast multitudes of natives go to the foreshore for recreation and amusement, the people were stopped from entering the grounds on account of the Remount stables being there.

GOVERNMENTAL SYMPATHY FOR THE RYOTS.

Speaking of the recent Government resolution on the Forest Department, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: The recent resolution of the Bombay Government has not surprised us. It is another confession of its error, though in the garb of reminding forest officers of the old order of 1880. That it should become the subject of animadversion was to be expected. Many of our contemporaries seem to have been led away by the specious plausibilities of the resolution. They have been gushing in their expression of grateful thanks on behalf of the ill-used ryots! We are sorry we cannot join them in that gushing praise. For, as we observed last week, we are wholly sceptic as to the *reality* of the sympathy which the Government has affected to show in the resolution towards the agriculturists. Our scepticism entirely rests on its existing attitude towards the people generally in matters of salt and excise. It has inspired such mortal dread and excited such unspeakable terror in their hearts that they choose to bear their sufferings in silence. And law-abiding as they generally are, they do their best to keep themselves out of harm's way or the clutches of the legion of official hounds with whom practically rest the operations of the Acts.

THE INDIAN POLITICAL AGENCY.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—The resignation of Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., Mr. William Digby, C.I.E., and one or two more from the London Committee of the Congress argues the probability of some disagreement among the members. They try to disguise it by talking smooth, but we suspect that the reasons given for the defection are specious and are intended to hide the real grounds for the sake of all parties concerned. Want of funds is paraded as a reason in some quarters. But that would be a good reason for dissolving the Committee if it cannot maintain itself and not for the simultaneous withdrawals of some of its prominent members. It is announced that Mr. Digby will continue to conduct the affairs of the Indian Political Agency as before. Mr. Digby appears to be the life and soul of this agency. The concern may be doing good to this country, but we should like to know something about its constitution, and the quarters from which it derives its sinews of war. If it were a private agency for the benefit of private individuals we should have nothing whatever to say to it, as it would then simply be an affair between the agency and its clients, which can be of no public interest. But the Indian Political Agency is represented, we believe as a public body, instituted for public good, and if it is maintained out of funds given and collected for the public good, the public would be interested in having some definite information about its working and its utility. If the London Congress Committee is starving for want of funds, why should there be two public organizations in London for promoting the welfare of India? Let one of the two be well fed and prosperous, rather than that both should drag on a miserable existence. This is only a surmise in the case of the Political Agency, because we know little about the state of its finances, which may be prosperous for aught we know.

REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

As the time is drawing near for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils on the principles of the Act passed by Parliament, great curiosity and interest is, the *Rast Goftar* observes, felt in political circles as to the nature of the recommendation proposed by the various Local Governments in compliance with the reference made to them and the modifications that will be ultimately made in the Councils. The question of absorbing interest is whether there will be nomination pure and simple as heretofore, or whether it will be tempered by some system of election. The country is prepared for the introduction of the elective principle in the Councils. Such has been the opinion of no less a personage than Lord Dufferin, and that is also understood to be the opinion of Lord Lansdowne. If there is any truth as to the reported feeling of Lord Lansdowne in this matter, then there are fair chances of the right of election being allowed in some measure, by the Viceroy. The experiment, hedged round by wise safeguards, is worth trying. There is no probability of the right being indiscriminately granted. Too much of generosity in this respect is rather to be regretted as contributing possibly to the failure of the experiment. The beginning should be made with a small, but judicious, measure which will leave reasonable chances of its success. The continuance of the system of nomination will be a keen disappointment to the intelligent classes. Instead of putting forward ambitious and dreamy schemes of political regeneration, the National Congress will do a service to the country if it will make some sober and sensible suggestions at its sitting next December in furtherance of the principle of the elective franchise.

The *Gujerati* states:—It is now beyond question that definite proposals for the reconstitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils have been submitted by the different local Governments to the Supreme Government for their consideration. Secrecy is the bane of the bureaucratic government in India and since the recommendations are still covered under this impenetrable veil, it is useless to speculate about their merits or demerits. The subject is one of all-absorbing interest at the present moment, and we have no doubt it will be carefully considered by the coming Provincial Conference at Poona. We are also glad to know that the Bombay Presidency Association has drawn up a tentative scheme which will be shortly transmitted to the Supreme Government. Our own idea of the matter is that if there is to be genuine representation of this presidenny in the Council with its population of nearly two crores, the deliberative assembly ought to consist of the maximum number of members allowed by the amended Indian Councils Act. This will give 13 official members and 12 non-official members. The President of the Council will have of course the casting vote. So that Government need not be afraid of securing majority of votes. The twelve non-official members should, in our opinion, be distributed as follows:—3 for the city of Bombay, elected by the Corporation, the University, and the Chamber of Commerce, and the Millowners' Association; 3 for the Deccan including Thana, Colaba and Ratnagiri, 2 for Kanara including Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur, 2 for Gujarat, and 2 for Sind. The electorate in these four divisions should be the *elected* members of the municipalities. Otherwise the votes of the nominated members would simply swamp the votes of the elected commissioners under the present constitution of municipalities and local boards and the system of election would only be a solemn farce on an extensive scale.

A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Says the *Kaiser-i-Hind.*—Thanks to the enlightened liberality of Mr. Damodhurdas Gordhundas, a well-travelled and fairly educated Hindu gentleman of modest means, Bomby can now boast of being "the first city in India" in the matter of a Free Public Library. The opening on Friday last of "The People's Free Library and Reading Room" under the distinguished presidency of our esteemed Vice-Chancellor the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, supported by the cultured intelligence of the community, at the head of whom was Mr. P. M. Mehta, is an historical event which, it is to be hoped, will be duly chronicled in the educational annals of the country at [illegible] of India, as the honourable President observed, and deserves every encouragement and success. Mr. Damodhurdass himself acknowledged in his own modest way the sympathy and support he has already received from many friends in this new movement. It is to be no ephemeral organisation. He is anxious for its permanent prosperity, and is going immediately to set aside the liberal sum of Rs. 25,000 for its maintenance. Mr. Bengalee whose educational philanthropy is well known has, as usual, been the first to show his substantial sympathy with the movement by presenting a large number of valuable books.

The *Subodha Patrika* says: Mr. Damodhurdas Gordhandas has earned the lasting gratitude of the public of Bombay by his "People's Free Reading Room and Library," which was formally declared open on Friday evening by the Hon. Mr. Telang in the presence of some of the leading citizens of this city. The institution is the first of its kind in India, and in devoting his money to it, Mr. Damodhurdas has not only set a worthy example to those who are blessed with riches, but has done an act of which Bombay may well be proud. There are many poor students in Bombay to whom this institution will prove of incalculable help. The books in the Library have been well chosen and attest not only the liberality but also the good taste of the founder. Mr. Damodhurdas is one of the few earnest practical reformers of the Hindu community, and the moral courage which he has shown in carrying out his reform convictions is well known. The same spirit of earnestness he has now shown in founding the Library and the public have every reason to feel grateful to him for this fresh act of charity, which, as Mr. Justice Telang truly remarked in declaring the institution open, blesses him that gives and that receives.

The *Gujerati* remarks: Mr. Damodhurdas Gordhandas, in establishing the People's Free Reading Room and Library, has not only laid the poor classes of the population in Bombay under a deep obligation, but taken an entirely novel and original departure from the usual system of Hindu charity. This beneficent institution is the first of its kind in British India, and the only Native State that can justly boast of a similar institution is the Baroda State, where the Shri Sayaji Library, containing many thousands of volumes, was founded two years ago for the benefit of the public at large. The benevolent founder of the People's Free Library in Bombay seems to have been evidently impressed with what he saw in the course of his visit to Europe and the United States, where free libraries serve as civilizing agencies among the poor classes.

AN ANTI-VIVISECTIONIST ADDRESS.

At the recent meeting at the Church Congress in the debate which we published yesterday, one of the principal speakers against vivisection was Dr. F. S. Arnold. The question, he said, whether medicine and surgery have or have not benefited by vivisection is one that requires separate study, and not one in a hundred of those medical men who give mechanical votes in favour of vivisection at meetings of the British Medical Association and elsewhere, and think no terms of abuse too offensive to hurl at the heads of anti-vivisectionists, has given the subject the slightest special attention or could meet Miss Cobbe in argument on the utilitarian, to say nothing of the moral, aspect of the question without being absolutely demolished. He believed that we owe to vivisection no discovery of proved value and importance either to medicine or surgery. Men of the very highest eminence in the profession have been and are of the same opinion. He drew the attention to three recent failures of vivisection which he regarded as typical of the unscientific barren, and misleading nature of the practice considered as a method of research. The three failures were the Hyderabad Choloroform Commission, Koch's tuberculin and Pasteur's inoculation for hydrophobia. The view of most English anæsthetists is that death under chloroform is generally due to failure of the heart's action. In Scotland, on the other hand, it is geneaally taught that it is the respiratory centre and not the heart that is at fault. This Scotch doctrine is that which prevails in India, and it was with a view to putting the matter beyond further controversy that the Hyderabad Commission of 1889 was appointed. Drs. Lauder Brunton and Laurie performed a large number of experiments on animals. Many of these experiments, from the nature of the case, have been plainless; but some notably those performed to ascertain whether death ever occurs from shock when an operation is performed during incomplete anæsthesia, must have caused great suffering. The general conclusion come to by the Commission was that the Scotch view was right and the English entirely wrong. A report was drawn up embodying this conclusion, and recommended the observance of certain rules during the administration of chloroform, the most important of these being that no notice was to be taken of the pulse but the whole attention concentrated on the respiration. Most of the English chloroformists of eminence wrote to express their absolute disagreement with the conclusions of the Commission, and to deprecate and deplore its recommendations. Some went so far as to say that if the rules laid down by the Commission were observed the chloroform mortality would undoubtedly rise in England. Very soon after the publication of the report there did, as a matter of fact, ensue an alarming increase in the number of deaths under chloroform, but whether this increase was *propter hoc* or merely *post hoc* it is extremely difficult to say. What had been the net result of the Hyderabad experiments? Either nothing or worse than nothing. If there is any casual connection between the issue of the recommendations of the Commission and the rise in chloroform mortality, then clearly those experiments have been not merely useless but disastrous. If we reject that supposition the result of the investigations is absolutely *nil*. The English and Scotch schools are each "of the same opinion still," and the unanimity of view which the labours of the Commission were to bring about is as far from attainment as ever. The great Koch *fiasco* affords another very instructive instance of the *ignis fatuus* character of experiments on animals. Koch sacrificed so many guinea-pigs in his experiment that a crematorium had to be built for the destruction of their bodies.—(Laughter.) His experiments led him to the conclusion that he had discovered a cure for tuberculosis. We know now that this conclusion was entirely fallacious and untrue, but its fallacy and untruth were finally demonstrated on the human subject. Man furnished the *corpus vile* on which the crucial experiment was tried out. As to the Pasteur treatment, the speaker said we do not know how many patients out of every hundred bitten by rabid dogs develop hydrophobia. Still less do we know how many of the patients treated at the Pasteur institute had been bitten by rabid dogs at all, or were in the slightest degree in danger of dying from hydrophobia. In face of the overwhelming evidence of the recklessness with which all comers have been treated at the Pasteur Institute, however weak the evidence of rabies in the animal, only those determined to be convinced could base even the most modest statistical argument on such a very rickety foundation as Pasteur's figures. The role of the medical profession is to save from suffering and death, not to inflict them. They had, of course, often to inflict suffering, but it was done with a view to save the individual from death or a greater suffering. They dealt with patients, not with victims. The vivisector, on the other hand, inflicts suffering not for the benefit of the individual on whom it is inflicted, but for the prospective benefit of another. He deals with victims not with patients. The whole method, scientifically speaking, was absolutely unsound and untrustworthy. The present system under which the inspection under the Act is placed in the hands of thick-and-thin supporters of vivisection can satisfy no one, and is a grotesque and unseemly farce.—(Applause.)

Mr. E. Bailey Grant, late a Lieutenant in the 3rd Hussars, has become bankrupt, with liabilities of nearly £11,000. The creditors include Sir W. F. Miller, the debtor's stepson, and the Duke of Montrose.

There was a greater consumption of tea in the United Kingdom in 1891 than in any previous year, the aggregate having been 202,396,631lbs., or 5,353 lbs. per head of the population. Coffee appears to be gradually going out of favour, whilst the demand for cocoa increases, the sales of the latter having risen from 3,328,528lbs. in 1852 to 21,595,055lbs. last year. The latest accounts of the Inland Revenue Commissioners show no substantial diminution in the quantities of spirits, wine and beer retained for home consumption. Duty was paid in the twelve months upon 30,744,209 gallons of British spirits, 8,386,775 gallons of foreign and colonial spirits, 14,774,698 gallons of foreign wines, and 31,667,296 barrels of beer—a fairly start ling "liquor bill" even for a population of nearly thirty-eight millions.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.;

HOW THE PRINCE OF WALES GOES TO THE PLAY.

A *Morning* reporter gives some account of "a conversation with a certain gentleman who has been connected with the arranging of the visits of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family to the theatre for many years."

THE BANDMASTER'S ATTENTIONS.

The Royal box is booked in the usual way of business (said the informant) and charged to the Marlborough House account. The price is not increased from the ordinary library tariff, and the stories about a nominal price or a larger one being paid by Royalty only exist in the imagination of the papers who invent such taradiddles. Sometimes it happens that a box cannot be got at the particular theatre decided upon. When this is the case, it is put nicely to the party who has booked the Royal box if they could see their way to obliging his Royal Highness, and the result is of course invariably in the affirmative. The Prince, however, is very reluctant to have this done, and always wishes that the party obliging shall be as little inconvenienced as possible, so much so that when told that the box had been conceded he generally remarks, "Why did you disturb anybody on my account? I could have come here another evening. Please see they are thanked in my name." "Has there ever been a refusal?—" "Well, yes; once or twice, but it has always been done graciously. In that case a representation is made to H. R. H., and they try for a box at another theatre." When he goes to the theatre it is his earnestly expressed desire to be treated exactly the same as one of the ordinary audience. Little displays of flowers, bouquets, satin programmes, &c., are all very nice, but the Prince does not care for them, and would much rather do without them. Another thing which annoys him is that he should be drawn attention to by the performance on his arrival of the "National Anthem" or "God Bless the Prince of Wales." As he said on one occasion, "Why must the amusement of every member of this audience be disturbed for my sake?" This was at the Olympic Theatre during the run of "Fun on the *Bristol*." As soon as the Royal box became occupied everybody was astonished to see the orchestra suddenly stand up in the middle of the performance and begin playing "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Of course, the whole house rose *en masse*, every eye was directed to the Royal box, and the applause was deafening. The Prince immediately left the box and demanded an explanation. Mr. Jarratt arrived and explained that it was only the overzealousness of a too patriotic band conductor. This concluded the incident, but it was accepted as a precedent, and the same intimated to the managers generally. This is why you often hear people say in a theatre towards the close of the performance, "Why, there's the Prince of Wales over there in a box, and they never played, 'God Save the Queen.' What a shame!"

A TUNNEL FOR THE PRINCE AT THE EMPIRE.

The Prince had never visited the Empire Theatre in its old opera days. It was represented to him that he would be pleased with "The Lady of the Locket," then running at that house. It was written, as you know, by the son of an American judge, Mr. Willie Fullerton. The management assumed that the Prince would not care to pass through the general public to the Royal box, and actually built a wooden baize-lined tunnel from the Lettester-square entrance to the stage box. At the end of the *entr'acte*, when some of the party returned to the Royal box, they found it empty, and could not for the moment account for the fact. What was their surprise to find his Royal Highness jauntly walking round admiring the beauties of, at that time, London's latest opera house, slowly strolling along with the rest of the audience, oblivious of Royal dignity, wooden tunnels, and other managerial precautions! In fact, a consideration for the comfort of the audience seems to occupy the mind of his Royal Highness much more than his own amusement. At one time managers used to keep the curtain down until the Royal party arrived. This, of course, caused shouting and stamping among the popular parts, who were ignorant of the real facts of the case. The Prince heard some of this once, and was so annoyed that he gave orders that on no account—were he ever late—was the curtain to be kept down beyond the advertised time. "These people," he once remarked, "have to catch their 'buses and trains, and in order to do so they depend on the performance beginning, and have a right to expect its doing so at the advertised time, so in future please see that their arrangements are not upset for me." Then again, you will always notice that he waits till the final curtain has descended before rising to leave. This is his invariable rule, so much so that I have known him sit out the entire harlequinade of a Drury Lane pantomime. There are three or four theatres only where he ever breaks this rule. They are those houses which have no Royal entrance, and here the Prince anticipates the final curtain by two or three minutes so that his departure will not disturb the carriage traffic of the remainder of the audience.

THE VALUE OF A ROYAL VISIT.

Immediately the Prince is announced to have visited a theare the booking rises, barometer-like, to a good heat. This is in reference to the booking public, but beyond this I may tell you that when his Royal Highness likes a play he invariably recommends it to all his friends. In many other ways the Prince is always thinking of the drama. Whenever he sees a benefit announced for some well-known artist who has often ministered to his amusement, or some poor player who has fallen on bad time, he immediately puts his name down for stalls or boxes to a substantial amount. The police arrangements are very simple, and are generally in the hands of one particular officer attached to Marlborough House. There are always one or two constables to assist, but their duty is more to protect the little crowd of women and children who crowd round and follow the aide-de-camp's carriage, which goes first. When any one of the young Princesses goes to the theatre, or on wet nights, we have an awning put up and carpeting laid, but except for these reasons we never trouble about the matter. I remember a rather good story about an awning and the Prince, which occurred at Yarmouth some years ago. H.R.H. was on a visit to Lord Sheffield to open the new Town Hall and a "Mascotte" company was doing very poor business at the local theatre. Suddenly a rumour was floated that the Prince would patronize the performance on the Friday night. A semblance of truth was given to the rumour by the manager ordering an awning to be erected on the Wednesday. By Friday morning every seat had been booked, but, of course, no Royalty arrived, never having intended to do so.

A PALMIST ON MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH.

The hand of our most popular entertainer is one very interesting to students of palmistry, says the *Palmist*. It is the long-fingered, spatulate type, hard in texture and slender in make. He has the knits of order but no science, strong will and but little logic. In fact, it is the artistic temperament, with all its sensitiveness and fastidiousness. The thoughts are quick—pointed Jupiter in contradiction—the action more cautious and not without calculation, the fingers being all long. With all its prudence and love of money shown by the finger of Apollo, the position of the thumb shows the nature generous and the temper very unconventional. The strong thumb and the hard hand—energy and determination—with the high mounts of Juno and Venus, imagination and melody, together with the indispensable assistance of the long little finger, are the secrets of Mr. Grossmith's success. The long finger of Mercury is very noticeable in his case by the length and power of the first phalange, the power of language, and its prominent position—standing out from the other fingers most assertively—shows it the dominant finger, and proves Mr. Grossmith a true Mercurian. For the rest, the Mount of Mercury is highly developed for wit and high spirits, Jupiter gives him a great love of society and desire to ingratiate himself with people he considers best worth knowing, and Mars gives him sufficient aggressiveness to win his way in the world. As to the lines, the heart shows unselfishness and good friendships, the head slopes as it should towards imagination, and the life-line is long and well marked. The student will have to take into account that there are many more lines in the hands we present for his examination than an engraving can produce, having regard to the exact value given to the different depths, and among these lesser lines there is some warning of overmental work affecting the nerves which we must all hope Mr. Grossmith will heed, these lines being nearly always temporary and varying according to the care taken. The voyage lines on the percussion are fortunate, and there is a queer little merry-thought mark on the Mount of Mercury, which we will leave our readers to puzzle out for themselves as best they may.

Lady Mabel Bruce, sister of the Marquis of Ailesbury, has astonished society by marrying Mr. Siever, the well-known Australian bookmaker, who was divorced from his first wife, and who earned some noteriety by being concerned in an assault case with Lord Deerhurst, one of Sir Henry Loch's aides-de-camp. Lady Mabel was to be married to Lieutenant Crosbie, of the Welsh Fusiliers, on October 3rd. The invitations were all issued, but almost on the eve of the marriage she preferred her brother's intimate associate. She is a handsome woman of twenty-six, with a fortune of two or three thousand a year.

SOME COURT DRESSMAKERS AND THEIR WAYS.

Grand dinner dresses, recherche walking costumes, and delicate morning robes—even bridal wreaths and beaded ball slippers—are frequently made in the most miserable dens, writes a representative of the "Chronicle" who has been having a chat with a lady who at one time was employed by a noted West-end costumier.

THE DEAD HAND AND THE WEDDING GOWN.

"Many a titled dame would positively shudder," she exclaimed, "if she saw the poor, half-starved, ill-clad creatures who have the making of her finery. Many of the so-called Court dressmakers, whose places of business consist of swell flats or drawing-room floors, really do little or no work on the premises. They 'fit' ladies, certainly, but as often as not the material is made up in the most wretched slums, by women who can scarcely earn enough to keep body and soul together. For instance, in a case I know of, a duchess ordered a wedding costume for a certain date. The linings were made by the firm, but the material for the bodice was given to one outside hand, and that of the skirt to another. Much to her ladyship's chagrin, the costume was not ready by the day appointed. Now, what was the real reason? It was that the poor woman who had been entrusted with the making of the bodice had suddenly died of sheer worry and starvation. She was found lying on her old fourpost bedstead, in a little back room in Marylebone, with the half-finished garment grasped in her hand.

TEN OR TWELVE SHILLINGS A WEEK.

"Is the pay of these outside hands so very small, then?"—Yes; in the majority of cases. The Court dressmakers take good care to have nearly every farthing of the large profits for themselves. The middle hand gets no more than if she were employed on the most common work, yet so trying is their occupation that I have often known women to go blind or into consumption over it. Even when constantly employed they cannot earn more than 10s. or 12s. a week, and out of this paltry sum they have to find their own 'twist,' or cotton. So poor are they, indeed, that it is quite a common thing for them to get 'dolly-shop' keepers to advance small sums on the material for one job till they have executed and been paid for another.

FEVER IN THE WEST-END—NOT DRAINS BUT DRESSES.

"I take it that all this applies to the small firms only?"—"Yes; mainly to those people who call themselves 'Madams' or Mesdames.' But it amounts to much the same thing even in the case of the largest Court dressmakers. Once they give out work, they cannot tell for certain where it is made up. They may give it to A, thinking that she does it at home; but very often A, for the sake of extra profit, gives it to B, and B may give it to C, some poor creature living in the depth of squalor. It is just the same with ball-shoes and bridal wreaths. The former are, in very many instances, ornamented amidst the most unsanitary surroundings; the latter are made and mounted in places equally unhealthy and miserable. The only remedy for the evil is to make it illegal for firms to give out work at all. As it is, the servant is much safer than her mistress. The ordinary dressmaker does her work with her own hands in places which if humble are at least cleanly; the fashionable dressmaker simply does the 'fitting' and talking. Sometimes she is so ashamed of the obvious poverty of her outdoor hands that she gives them particular instructions not to bring back work during business hours in case they might be seen by her customers. Whenever I hear of a case of fever among the aristocracy, I ask myself if the clothing is not more to blame than the drains."

INSPECTION LAWS MADE FOR PEOPLE OF EDUCATION AND LEISURE.

In a letter from Miss Hicks, Secretary of the London Tayloresses' Trade Union, 181, Regent-street, she remarks that it "is a pitiful fact that it was the name attached to the statement which attracted public attention, and it was not without some thought and reason that such a device was used to draw attention to a system which should never have been allowed to exist."

We have heard over and over again (she continued) that the law provides that we should have sanitary and healthy workshops, yet it still remains a fact that there is insufficient accommodation and bad arrangements. Under certain conditions—which are frequently infringed, the factory inspector can even prevent overworking; and yet we know of many who, during the few bright months when the work is about, have to work from six in the morning till ten or eleven at night just as often as they are required to. The fact is, the laws are made for ladies and gentlemen with plenty of time and wits at their disposal. It is ridiculous to suppose that a woman who has to work for her living is able to find out the right officer and place at which to give notice of unsanitary conditions, and then afterwards to watch and see what steps, if any, have been taken. It is just the same with regard to their hours of work. How many of them know just when they come under the Factory Act or when they are slaves without help? I have not heard yet that it is, as it should be, a part of school education. Our inability to organize under such conditions in sufficient force to obtain an improvement by our simple demand led us to the belief that first the laws must be extended and made effective. Legislation is, or should be, for the protection of liberty. We should have liberty to earn our living in the way that suits us best, but not licence to endanger the lives and property of other people recklessly, or even our own, when it means injury of the generation, especially when that danger is forced upon us by those who are simply in a hurry to make a pile. This is what we wished to show the Labour Commission, and after several applications we were told by the secretary that we must not hope for a satisfactory reply to our request. What followed is already well known. It was well understood that it might possibly make a sensation, and we have to thank you and the press generally for so well taking the matter up and making the most of our intentions.

A CASE OF RATTLESNAKE BITE IN LONDON.

On August 4 (writes Sir Joseph Fayrer to the *British Medical Journal*) a gentleman, of about thirty years of age, came to me about 10 P. M. with his hand bandaged. He informed me that about an hour previously he had been bitten by a *Crotalus durissus*, 4 ft. long. The accident happened in this wise:—

It appears that, being interested in poisonous snakes, he keeps several as pets. He was feeding this rattlesnake and was pushing a dead mouse into its throat with his finger when the reptile imbedded one fang in the mouse and the other in his finger, near the apex and by the side of the nail. He withdrew his finger rapidly; it was bleeding freely. He sucked the wound, went immediately to consult a medical man, who most judiciously applied a ligature tightly round the finger, gave him some whisky, made an incision into the puncture, and applied nitric acid to it. He then went to a hospital, where he received further attention, and was invited to remain; this, however, he declined to do, and came on to my house. When I saw him, about an hour after being bitten, he looked fairly well, not frightened, but rather confused and excited—perhaps from the whisky which he had taken. He said he had swallowed about a tumblerful of that stimulant. The finger was much swollen, probably from the ligature, and the wound discoloured from the nitric acid. The ligature had been removed, and the wound was still oozing blood: it had been carefully dressed at the hospital. There were neither constitutional indications of poisoning nor pain in the injured part. He said he had a tingling sensation in the mouth, but this was probably due to the whisky he had imbibed.

I reapplied the ligature tightly round the finger and sent him back to the hospital at once, to remain there all night under observation, giving him a note recommending that the ligature should be kept on as long as it safely might be, and that a solution of permanganate of potash—1 to 10 or 20—should be injected into the wound, which should also be allowed to bleed freely if it would. I urged him to lose no time.

Next day, at 1-30 p.m. he called at my house when I was out; he did not appear to be suffering, I was told. On August 16 met him walking in the street; his hand was still bound up, but he had suffered no further inconvenience. He said he had spent the night in the hospital, and was allowed to leave on the following morning. I heard nothing further of him till August 20 when he presented himself in his usual state of good health, the wound on the finger still unhealed, but looking healthy; evidently there had been no constitutional poisoning, but the finger was still swollen.

The case is interesting as it throws light on the explanation of those cases of bite from the more venomous snakes in which no evil result ensues. In this instance the patient had been clearly punctured by the long vibratile fang of a large rattlesnake, irritated and hungry for its food. The bite was probably not intentional, and, the finger being rapidly withdrawn, no time was allowed for compression of the jaws or forcible injection of the poison into puncture. It was, moreover, promptly and judiciously treated immediately after the bite, and this alone might account for the immunity from symptoms of poisoning. I am inclined, however, to believe that either no poison had been injected at all, or so little as to cause no ill effects. It is in this way that people do sometimes escape, and it is thus that so-called antidotes sometimes acquire a reputation they do not deserve.

The Horatio case, arising at the Dehra races, has at last been disposed of. The Calcutta Turf Club have dismissed the case, as the evidence did not warrant their taking any action in the matter.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

That is a lovely story of Tennyson's death which the "Pall Mall Gazette" has been privileged to tell:—In the afternoon, in one of his waking moments, during which he was always perfectly conscious, he asked for his "Shakespeare," and with his own hands turned the leaves till he had found "Cymbeline." His eyes were fixed on the pages, but whether and how much he read no one will ever know, for again he lay in dream or slumber, or let his eyes rest on the scenes outside. . . . Then the stars came out and looked in at the big mullioned window, and those within saw them grow brighter and brighten till at last a moon, a harvest moon for splendour. Though it was an October moon, sailed slowly up, and flooded the room with golden light. The bed on which Lord Tennyson lay, now very near to the gate of death, and with his left hand still resting on his "Shakespeare," was in deep darkness, the rest of the room lit up with the glory of the night, which poured in through the uncurtained windows. And thus, without pain, without a struggle, the greatest of England's poets passed away.

Of the many stories of Tennyson's reading of his own poems—his voice was rich and deep, but he rarely used much dramatic action—the best is Bayard Taylor's:—"I spoke of the idyl of Guinevere as being, perhaps, his finest poem, and said that I could not read it aloud without my voice breaking down at certain passages. "Why, I can read it and keep my voice!" he exclaimed, triumphantly. This I doubted, and he agreed to try, after we went down to our wives. But the first thing he did was to produce a magnum of wonderful sherry, thirty years old, which had been sent him by a poetic wine dealer. Such wine I never tasted. "It was meant to be drunk by Cleopatra or Catherine of Russia," said Tennyson. We had two glasses apiece, when he said: "To-night you shall help me drink one of the few bottles of my Waterloo—1815. The bottle was brought, and after another glass all round Tennyson took up the "Idylls of the King." His reading is a strange, monotonous chant, with unexpected falling inflexions, which I cannot describe, but can imitate exactly. It is very impressive. Inspite of myself, I became very much excited as he went on. Finally, when Arthur forgives the Queen, Tennyson's voice fairly broke. I found tears on my cheeks, and Mrs. and Mr. Tennyson were crying, one on either side of me. He made an effort, and went on to the end, closing grandly. "How can you say," I asked (referring to previous conversation), "that you have no surety of permanent fame. This poem will only die with the language in which it is written." Mrs. Tennyson started up from her couch. "It is true!" she exclaimed? "I have told Alfred the same thing."

A correspondent sends us these two entertaining stories of Tennyson's neighbours at Farringford:—An American tourist one day came hot-foot from Freshwater to see Tennyson's dwelling, and, if possible, to invade his privacy. Stopping at a roadside cottage he asked his way. "Thank you," he said; "how privileged you are to live near so great a man." "I don't see nothing great about him," was the bucolic reply; "only keeps two men-servants, and one of them sleeps out." There was also a cottager near Farringford, who said one day to a clergyman: "They tells me that this 'ere Lord Tennyson's a great poet." "Certainly he is—a very great poet." "And I've been readin' a man named Shakespeare—he was a great poet, too?" "Indeed he was." "Well," said the rustic critic as he struck his spade deep into the soil: "I don't think nothing o' neither of 'em!" Lord Tennyson used to tell this last story with the greatest delight.

Mr. Mortimer Mempes is enjoying a delightful artistic tour on the Continent. At present working in Spain, he is to proceed to Tangier and the Orange Groves of Morocco; thence he will travel to Colombo, and from Colombo to Hong Kong. His chief work is the portraiture of children. Meantime, Mr. Wright is building for Mr. Mempes a house and studio in Chelsea—artistic, as befitting an artist; comfortable, as becomes a worker.

It is not correct to describe Mr. Thomas Spurgeon as "hailing from Australia," the phrase employed by some of our contemporaries during the week in referring to the son of the late Pastor of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, who is most favourably regarded by the congregation. No doubt Mr. Thomas Spurgeon proceeded to Australia in the first instance, and addressed crowded meetings in Melbourne, Sydney, and other large cities, but he never held any ministerial appointment there. It was at the Auckland Tabernacle, New Zealand, that he settled down to regular work. To that congregation he has ministered with great success and popularity for more than seven years. He is still its pastor, being only "lent" for a term of three months to his father's famous pulpit in South London.

Old worshipers at the Metropolitan Tabernacle who emigrated to the colonies soon discovered what has now apparently only dawned upon the South London people—That Tom is a veritable chip of the old block. He reproduces in a remarkable degree his father's manner, style, and voice, and, best characteristic of all, he inherits no small share of racy Spurgeonic humour.

A story is told which illustrates the feeling of awe with which the late Duke of Sutherland was regarded by the natives in the Northern wilds. On one occasion, when his Grace was driving the engine on his own railway line, he knocked down an old woman who was gathering sticks for firewood. She was rendered unconscious for a time, but when she recovered her senses her first words were: "Is the Duke awfu' angry?"

The Queen has entirely given up attending "public worship" on Sunday mornings in the Parish Kirk of Crathie, where she went regularly for thirty-five years, except when the weather kept her at home. The rush of tourists from Braemer and Ballater became latterly an intolerable nuisance, and they often behaved very badly. The Queen now goes to Crathie only on the autumn "Sacrament Sabbath" which is usually the last Sunday in October.

Some of the practices of the Parliamentary leaders of the liquor prohibitionists is referred to and Sir Wilfrid Lawson is a great cattlebreeder, whose annual sales were attended by buyers from far and near:—The teetotal Baronet (avers a London correspondent) was not above tickling the palates of his visitors by a sumptuous lunch, at which an immense quantity of champagne was consumed before the sale. He gave good champagne, and got good prices.

The sale of the "Pall Mall Gazette" is certainly one of the surprises of the year. Mr. Yates Thompson might have well been anxious to get rid of the paper some years ago, for it was losing money largely; but for the past few years it has been bringing in quite a handsome income. Mr. Cook had a difficult task in succeeding an editor so able as Mr. Stead, but he proved equal to the emergency; and the paper has steadily prospered under his control. The "Budget" has also been a growing and valuable property for some time past under the editorship of Mr. Charles Morley, and the occasional books—especially the "Pictures of the Year"—have all brought in handsome incomes. We have heard that as much as £1,000 have been paid for the advertising in one publication alone. Mr. Leslie, the present manager, has been with the "Pall Mall" all his time, and has helped to achieve its final triumph over years of loss and depression.

Mr. Thompson is a man of considerable wealth and even more considerable expectations, and cannot, therefore, have been induced to dispose of the journal by mere pecuniary reasons. He is married, as is known, to the daughter of Mr. Smith, the eminent publisher—a beautiful and accomplished woman; has been a private secretary of Lord Spencer during one of his Irish Viceroyalties, and is a well-read, intelligent and keen politician. Though he has not been successful in election contests, he is one of the men whom ability, culture and integrity entitle to be in the House.

Mr. T. Dove Keighley, the nominal purchaser, is a well known figure at the National Liberal Club. He was formerly connected with dramatic enterprise, having been acting manager of the Avenue Theatre. Of recent days he had been employed as a financier in the City. He is acting as the representative of others, of whom the principal is Mr. Lowenfeld.

Mr. Lowenfeld is a remarkably successful business man. He is an Austrian by birth. One of his most successful enterprises was the Universal Stock Exchange in the West-end—the interest in which he sold a few years ago for a considerable sum. He lives in the handsome house in Lowndes-square, which was formerly in the occupation of Mr. Phelps when he was American Minister to this country. Mr. Lowenfeld's latest enterprise was the establishment of a brewery for Kops Ale—a teetotal drink. Mr. Lowenfeld is closely allied with Mr. Horace Sedger, the lessee of the Lyric Theatre; and Mr. Sedger will be one of the guiding spirits of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The late John Cashel Hoey, one of the most brilliant, as well as one of the finest men of his generation, was for twenty-two years secretary in the office of the Agent-General of Victoria. He died, as our readers know, recently, after a long and most painful illness, borne with a fortitude the full story of which few could hear without tears. Mrs. Cashel Hoey, his faithful and devoted wife, has been, as everybody knows, for years one of the most attractive literary women of her time. It is sad to think that her hard work in literature is considered to have received an adequate reward in a pension of £50 a year. These are the mighty prizes that come to the [illegible] in literature.

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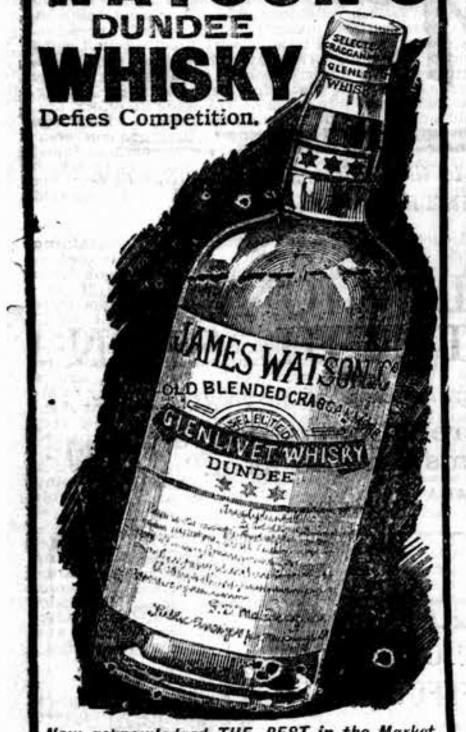

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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

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Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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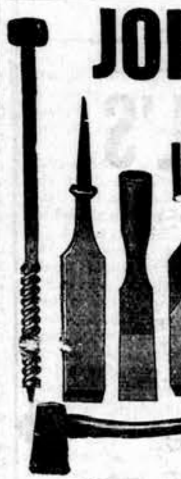

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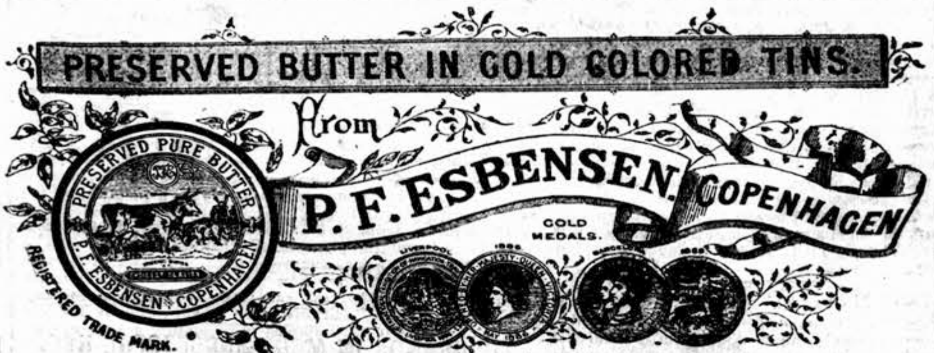
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"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.

SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

Free from danger, free from harm.
It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
More priceless than the richest gold,
That ever did its wealth unfold;
And all throughout our native land,
Should always have at their command
Eno's famous Fruit Salt!

Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
To headache it gives certain ease;
Biliousness—it does assuage,
And cures it both in Youth and Age;
Giddiness it will arrest,
And give both confidence and rest;
Thirst it will at once allay,
And what the best in every way,
Why, Eno's famous fruit Salt!

"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other Saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle, and see that the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Sold by all Chemists.

Prepared only at

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For THIRTY YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC CURE for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functual and Diseased Conditions of the System, depending upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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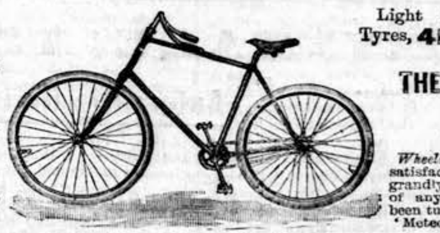

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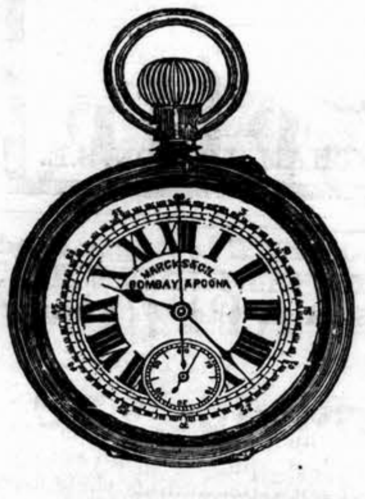

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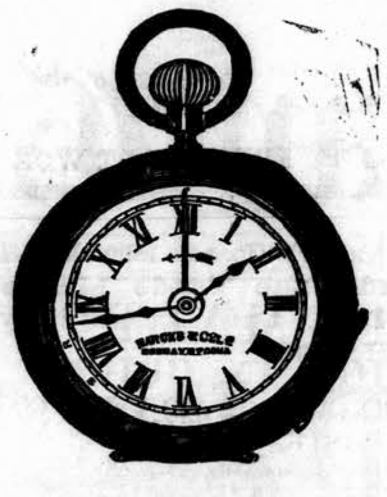

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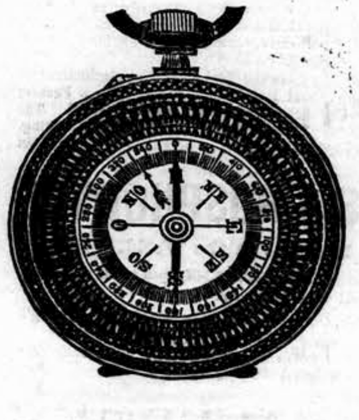

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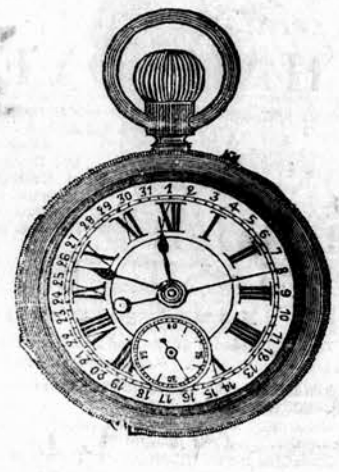

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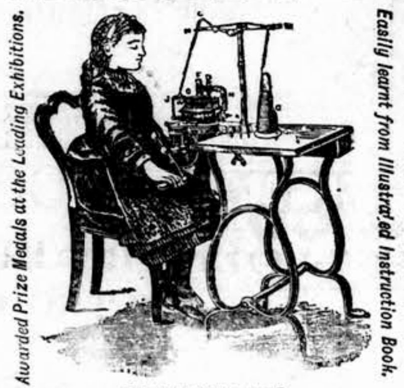

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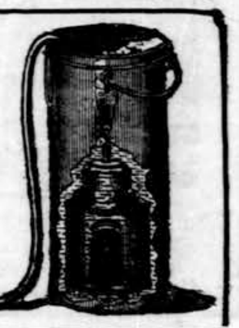

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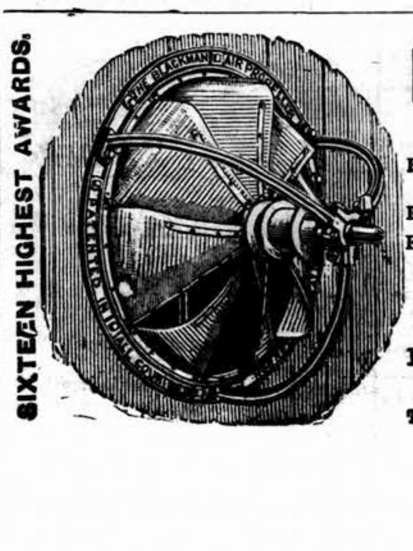

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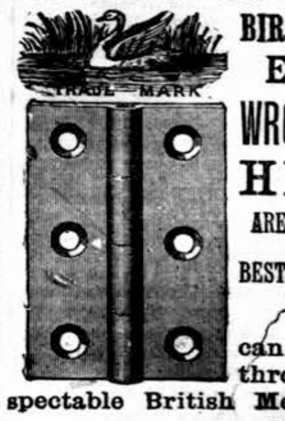

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